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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 10

SINCE the consolidation of the three great library foundations of New York City into the New York Public Library, it has been apparent that the numerous free library activities of the city must in time become centralized under its direction. This would mean giving to New York one great public library system, remarkable in its equipment for reference use and scholarly research, and with excellent facilities for the home circulation of books throughout the city. Such a system could not, of course, at once take rank in well-rounded efficiency with such a perfected library organization as has been built up in Boston during many years and with most generous financial support. But it would give, ready made, a foundation such as otherwise it would take years to construct, and if adequately supported and wisely directed, it should be readily brought to a high standard of public utility. Toward this ideal a long step has been taken in the recent investigation of the free library agencies of New York City (covering the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx), undertaken through the New York Public Library at the request of Controller Coler, acting for the city authorities. This investigation was made with the purpose of developing a plan by which the present method of distributing city money to libraries might be improved, and it has resulted in a recommendation which practically foreshadows the entire reorganization of free library work in the city under the direction and control of the Public Library.

of the year, tends to discourage the purchase of the better books, "which are not only more costly, but circulate much more slowly," and are, therefore, not so useful to obtain appropriations, and that it minimizes reading-room work and the development of reference use. The same conclusions are supported by the very low rate of cost on which the libraries are at present operated, averaging less than six cents per volume, indicating "either the purchase of an undue proportion of small cheap books, or the payment of inadequate salaries to attendants, or both."

THE unequal distribution of library facilities is also an inevitable defect when the work is done by a number of separate agencies, which in some districts overlap one another and into others do not penetrate at all. It must be remembered that much of the library work in New York is done through institutions which carry on other educational or philanthropic work, and which should be left unhampered in their special field. No interference in the general work of such institutions seems contemplated, but their library activities, it is emphasized, should be conducted under "a definite system of expenditures, accountability, cataloging, and inspection." The immediate reform recommended is the appropriation of city money for the coming year, not separately to the various libraries, but in a lump sum — \$250,000 is suggested — to a "definite central system," which should organize library activities into one system under supervision. The New York Public Library is naturally the body indicated for this office, though it is not mentioned by name, and if the action recommended is taken by the city, it will mean a direct advance toward a public library system for New York. The development of such a system, so as to ensure the best public efficiency and at the same time maintain due regard for individuality in special fields of work, will be no easy task, but the care, sound judgment, and foresight with which Dr. Billings has presented the case are a happy augury for his solution of its practical problems.

EXCELLENT as has been the library work accomplished under great disadvantages in New York, there can be no question that the system upon which library appropriations are secured is defective, both in its relation to the city and to the libraries. In the first respect, there is a lack of direct accountability for money received or for work done; in the latter there is a pressure to emphasize quantity rather than quality of work. In his report, Dr. Billings puts his finger upon the faults resulting from the latter condition, when he points out that the principle of a fixed rate per volume, based on circulation

THE New York Library Association proposes to centralize its activities hereafter in a "library week" at Lake Placid—the advantages of which for such purposes have been many times brought to the attention of library people—devoting either the last week in September or the first week in October to that purpose, and to make its local missionary work more effective by holding a district conference each year in the ten or more library districts, into which it is proposed to divide the state field. It is further proposed to withdraw from direct participation in the joint meeting hitherto held by the New York Library Club and the State Association, though with the understanding that this will still be a leading event and will attract individuals from other parts of the state. This scheme will give to library people in or near the vicinity of New York very nearly a quarterly meeting of importance—the A. L. A. conference in summer; the state "library week" in autumn; the metropolitan meeting, likely hereafter to include the Brooklyn with the New York Library Club attendance, in winter; and the Atlantic City or "tri-state" meeting in spring.

IT goes without saying that such a "library week," with five regular sessions, as proposed, and with the rest of the time devoted to impromptu "round tables" and library talk *ad lib.*, will be both useful and delightful. But it begins to be a question whether there is not a tendency to devote too much time in the course of the year to library meetings. This is especially to be considered when the point of view of the library trustee who has been converted to the A. L. A. conference but is still a sceptic about so many meetings, is taken into account. Meetings of the local club do not count for so much in his mind, because these mean only an occasional evening or half-day off, and when the meeting is at his library and he chances as a matter of compliment to attend, he is usually impressed with the value of the library touch there in evidence. To those who appreciate the good and delight of all these meetings the contrast with the solitary library gathering of twenty-five years ago tells a wonderful story of library development.

It is good news that so far as American subscriptions may assure the publication of the

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, more than enough have already been received, the required 45 copies having been already raised to the equivalent of over 58 complete sets. There is still room for other libraries that wish to subscribe, but the subscriptions should be sent promptly to the Smithsonian Institution, that the committee of publication may know the full extent of the demand. While the work immediately proposed is simply an annual record, it is meant to be the first step toward the comprehensive bibliography originally proposed, and should have the stronger support for that reason. The general outline of the catalog, presented elsewhere, shows how elaborate is the plan and how exhaustive has been the labor given to its formulation. The classification proposed has for two years or more been a target for international criticism, scientific and bibliographical, nor is it to be expected that the scheme finally approved will give universal satisfaction; for, as Sir Michael Foster writes in *Science*, "In the course of my life I have met with various things fertile in disagreement; but for a real apple of discord nothing that I know of comes near to a schedule of classification."

Communications.

ERRATA, A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS, 1900.

KINDLY allow me a little of your valuable space to correct the report of my remarks in the College Libraries section at the Montreal conference, where I am made to say (page 149) that I do not believe in specialties in libraries. As specialization in libraries is a very particular hobby of mine, this is a cruel misrepresentation of me by the stenographer. Also, above, where I am quoted as saying "In Vermont we are a university, and we call ourselves a university, although Miss Lord would not call us one," the simple change to "That is, we call ourselves a university," will better express what I really said, as there was no intention of controverting the very able definitions of university and college laid down in the paper which was being discussed. EDITH E. CLARKE.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT,
Burlington, Vt.

LISTS AND BULLETINS WANTED.

THE Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library would be pleased to receive lists of books and references on Bird day, Arbor day, Memorial day, Fourth of July, and other national and state holidays.

FRANK P. HILL.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Newark, N. J.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOPRINTS.

BY CHARLES A. CUTTER, *Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.**

We need a word to use in our annual reports to cover photo-engravings, photogravures, prototypes, albotypes, collotypes, process prints, and all those pictures in which an attempt is made to combine the accuracy of photography with the cheapness of printing.

I had thought of photographoids, but the word is too long. Photogravure or photo-engraving are barred because they have already been used for special processes. In the title of this paper I have used photoprints. That also has been applied to one class of such engravings, but not extensively.

My subject divides itself into two parts: Why and How.

WHY for a decade have the most advanced libraries been laying in a stock of photographs? Why are we now all tumbling over one another in our eagerness to get photographs or some near approach to them? One reason is because we recognize more or less consciously that they are a most potent means of art education. We can no more have an artistic people without spreading and keeping art objects before their eyes, than we can have a musical people without concerts. Exhibitions are the concerts of the pictorial arts. It is not enough that there are copiously illustrated books and magazine articles on art. These are not seen by the very people we want to get at. Generally only those who are already interested read them. Plenty of people will go to one of our art exhibitions who would never take out an art book from the library or consult one there. And this almost universal love of pictures is a strong reason why we should try to get these exhibitions for our libraries. They attract people to the library who would not otherwise enter its doors, and often those who come to gaze remain to read and register. The photograph is the bait with which we catch the reader.

Another reason for having photographs is that they are absolutely needed to satisfy the demand of the study clubs which are springing up with mushroom rapidity all over the country. Portraits and views of the homes of authors are as much wanted by them as by the school teachers or for the birthday shows in the library. The ladies who read papers on art at

these clubs find that they must have specimens of the works of the artists on whose lives and styles they are descending, to pass round among their audience, or to hang upon the walls. It is of no use for them to describe a picture or a statue. It is of little use to talk of Rembrandt's light or shade, of Rubens' luxuriant forms, of the nobility of Velasquez and the grace of Murillo—and the Correggiosity of Correggio—unless they can make clear and prove their words by ocular evidence. Very likely this demand from the art clubs is only temporary, a fashion which will pass. The clubs may turn to new fields, but after a while there will be a revival, a new generation will take up the study, and there will be the same demands to be satisfied as now.

Another reason is the preparation art collections give for foreign travel. Considering the amount of time, energy, and money spent by our people in Europe, it is melancholy to see how little they prepare themselves to make the best use of their stay there, or even to get the most enjoyment out of it. Many visit the great cathedrals with no previous knowledge to give meaning to what they see. Many pass through the great picture galleries either with the most perfect indifference or with a conscientious perusal of the catalog which prevents their looking at what is on the walls. If at home they had seen such representations of stone and canvas as many libraries are now furnishing to all their visitors, they would at least have the pleasure of meeting old friends. And they would know what to look for. Indeed, if they had gone so far as to acquire a familiarity with style, or even with one great master, they would have no need of the catalog at all. The pictures worth seeing would attract them the moment they stepped over the threshold.

The use of photographs in the children's room was treated in the third session.† They are also continually needed for school decoration and in the school teaching of history, geography, nature, and art. Finally photographs are desirable simply for library decoration.

How. This question divides itself into Getting, Keeping, and Using.

* Enlarged from a paper read at the Montreal conference, A. L. A., June 11, 1900.

† See L. J. conference number, August, p. 66-68, 126-129.

GETTING. You may get by begging, borrowing, buying, by subscription, and by stealing.

1. *Begging.* European travellers will sometimes part with their views or, if the library has won their gratitude, will remember it in their purchases abroad. Amateur photographers may be induced to contribute views of local or other scenery.

2. You can often borrow to fill out an exhibition when your own representation of an artist or a school is deficient. You can get up loan exhibitions. It is often easy to induce the amateur photographers of the town to join in an exhibition. If there is a photographic society it will probably be glad of the library as a place of exhibit, and if they will join the American Photographers' League and send off their own work to be shown in other towns, they will receive in return photographs that will make an attractive show.

If your library is a very small one in Massachusetts, the Woman's Education Association of Boston will send you one of their twelve sets of photographs, 100 in each set, and with them spring hooks for hanging and a ball of twine. The loan is for three weeks and is free except that each recipient pays the express to the next place. In two years the association has made 98 exhibits in 74 towns. Their photographs are shown in libraries, town halls, schools, vestries, and private houses, and are put into the charge of librarians, school superintendents, ministers, the Epworth League, or anybody intelligent enough to desire and energetic enough to show them.

3. The library may borrow from itself. I mean it may take photographs for exhibition from art portfolios or even from bound books. It will be careful to buy art works unbound in order to use them in this way.* The extra sets of engravings in editions de luxe can be used.

4. A cheap way to get is by subscription to the Library Art Club, a society founded and conducted for the public good by Miss Chandler of Lancaster, Mass., ex-president of the

* Good sets for this purpose are the Arundel Society's publications; Architectural studies, Chicago Arch. Stud. Co., 606 Manhattan Bldg. (\$10 a year); Brunn's Denkmäler griech. u. röm. Skulptur, München; Classical picture gallery and Classical sculpture gallery, both pub. by H. Grevel & Co., London; European architecture, Chicago, Smith & Packard, 1548 Marquette Bldg. (\$10 a year); Das Museum, Berlin, W. Speman; Schönbrunner & Meder's Handzeichnungen alter Meister aus d. Albertina, Wien (5 marks a year); and the admirable though small photogravures in Masters in art, Boston, Bates & Guild Co. (\$1.50 a year).

Massachusetts Library Club. It has just been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. An entrance fee of \$5 and an annual subscription of \$5 secure for a library six or seven exhibitions a year at the cost of expressage from the library previously exhibiting. In three years the club has risen to a membership of 85. It gave 405 exhibitions last year. It serves only New England, however; New York does not need it, for the State Library takes its place without entrance fees or dues. The Western states are too distant to be conveniently served. They should found their own clubs or prevail upon their state libraries or state library commissions to follow the example of New York.

Formerly we could borrow the Sella photographs of mountain-tops and glaciers, the series of photographs got up by various railroads to advertise the scenery along their lines, the original drawings of illustrations in *Scribner's*, *The Century*, *the Youth's Companion*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, etc. Now in New England the Massachusetts Library Club has borrowed these itself and serves as distributing agent. Like a Trust it has driven out its smaller competitors.

5. By stealing, I mean taking the pictures in prospectuses, booksellers' catalogs, auction catalogs, railroad circulars, etc., which are not sent to us with any such intention. These, cut out and mounted, will often provide an exhibition where there are no funds for purchase.

6. *Buying.* To a library that is buying many photographs the dealers are glad to send their catalogs. Foreign photographs should either be bought directly of the foreign photographers or imported by an American agent specially for the library, so as to avoid the duty of 25 per cent. For goods bought in quantity there is usually a considerable discount. If one's order is not large enough to entitle one to this, one can get up a syndicate of several small libraries and send a composite order.† The Helman-Taylor Art Co., 257 Fifth ave., N. Y., are satisfactory importers. Among the foreign photographers are *Turkish*: Sébah & Joaillier, Constantinople; *Italian*: Fratelli Alinari, Via Nazionale, Florence; D. Anderson, 85 Piazza di Spagna, Rome; Giac. Brogi, 1 Via Tornabuoni, Florence; Cav. Lombardi e figlio, Siena; Romualdo Moscioni, 10a Via Condotti, Rome;

† Very few libraries are likely to equal the 29,000 of the Fogg Museum, and not many the 15,000 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Public Library, The Boston Athenaeum, or the N. Y. State Library, or even the 9000 of the Forbes Library.

German: Braun, Clément, et Cie, Dornach, also 249 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; Fr. Hanfstängl, Munich, also 114 Fifth ave., N. Y. Bruckmann's Pigmentdrucke der Pinakothek in München, d. Galerie in Frankfurt, d. Gal. in Karlsruhe, des Museums in Braunschweig are good, and E. A. Seemann's Wandbilder (Leipzig) have at least the merit of size. *French*: Alf. Hautecœur, 12 Boul. des Capucines, Paris; Paul Robert, 16 rue de la Tour, Paris; *English*: Clarke & Davies, 38 Museum st., Strand, W. C.*

Among the series published in this country may be mentioned the "American carbons" of the Helman-Taylor Art Co., at half the price of the foreign carbons; the "Copley prints" (Curtis & Cameron, Copley sq., Boston); the pictures for schools, mostly sculpture and architecture, published by A. W. Elson & Co., 146 Oliver st., Boston; Foster's platinum prints, 3 Park sq., Boston; the Harper black and white prints, reproductions of engravings made for *Harper's Magazine*, over 1600 in number, 1c. each (for sale by the Helman-Taylor Art Co.); the 1500 pictures of the Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass., also 1c. each; the photo-enlargements for school-room decoration of Wm. H. Pierce & Co., 352 Washington st., Boston; the Soule Photograph Co.'s reproductions of foreign photographs, 338 Washington st., Boston; and the Syracuse blue prints, smaller than the Perry prints, unmounted, 1c. each (Earl Thompson, Syracuse).

If you beg or borrow you take what you can get; if you buy, you must of course *select*. About this it is as difficult to say anything definite as it is about the choice of books. You must not go too high, or you will get no readers or spectators. You must not go too low, or you will disgust the judicious and mislead the simple. You must have something of the highest for those who can appreciate it, and in order to draw others up to their plane. You must have much of the simplest in subject, of the most striking in form, much of the familiar, or the sensational, or the sentimental, to draw the multitude where they will be under the influence of the quiet, the refined, the beautiful, the mystic.

You will select with a view to your spectators.

* In Paris I have made my own selection at the shops in the rue Bonaparte. There one finds photographs, not carbon prints; but they last so long and cost so much less than the Braun or Hanfstängl carbons that I preferred to lay in our first stock there. It should be considered, too, that though the carbon prints do not fade they sometimes crack and peel off.

Are they all uncultivated, or mostly so, with a sprinkling of art students, and among the art students are there or are there not any art lovers? Will they be children or grown people? Is there art instruction in the schools, or has that not yet been added to the curriculum? Of what calibre are the art teachers? It is best to try some experiments before buying very largely. In fact, it is better, before buying anything, to get up some loan exhibitions and see how they are received.

a. For the utterly uninstructed you want pictures interesting by their subject, dealing with familiar matter and well-known stories. b. For the commencing art student you want the pictures of famous artists, and especially their famous pictures. c. With the more advanced you can go into the byways of art and get the pictures that are not seen in every art shop window, and reproduced in every art history, and made wearisome for a time by familiarity. d. For a mixed audience you need variety, either in the same exhibition or in a series of exhibitions. And, after all, the chief good of stating what kind of pictures suits what kind of spectators is not that we may be able to exclude some class of pictures when the right appreciators are not present, but that we shall be sure not to exclude any in providing for the average miscellaneous public.

The *portrait* is the very acme of art. It deals with the highest part of art's highest subject—the character of man. Yet to children and to the general public—who in art matters are children—it says nothing. The best portraits of Rembrandt or Hals, of Velasquez or Van Dyke, of Sargent or Watts, are of no interest to them. The subject must be known, must be Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Wellington, Napoleon, or the picture will not be looked at; and even then the interest is a little forced and is short-lived. Their eyes are not yet opened. In other words, to them the portrait has only the specific biographical interest; later in their lives the portrait may come to have a general psychologic interest quite independent of the person, known or unknown, whom it represents. Nevertheless, I should buy some of the best portraits, that they may be on the walls when the psychological moment comes. Rembrandt seems to me the best to open their eyes. There is something in him that appeals very soon to any one who has a particle of feeling, something that goes very deep.

Landscape is always sure of admirers, if it be good. One should have much of it.

Statuary has a very limited public, and yet a public that is by no means to be neglected.

To children *animals* are usually attractive. There are many older persons who, when there is an exhibition of *war pictures*, will say with a certain janitor, "Now you've got something worth seeing."

To the majority of those who will visit our exhibition the *story* in a picture undoubtedly gives great pleasure, more than technical skill, more than composition, more than expression, more than beauty even. But to natures susceptible to artistic impression, but as yet utterly untrained, more of whom I believe are to be found among the public than is commonly supposed, a picture of real artistic merit will often appeal in a quite unexpected way. If it is large, so as to be seen, and striking, so as to arrest attention, it may make an impression on such a nature that will be the beginning of art life. (I do not mean art-producing life; it is not our business to make more art producers, but more art knowers and art enjoyers.) We must then have plenty of story pictures, the best we can find, but also have among them some of the unstoried great pictures which by the pure force of grace, of beauty, of expression, of strength shall catch the eye and sink deep into the mind and remain in the memory and shall draw the seer back again and again.

To come to more practical details. Get as large pictures as you can. A single figure, two or three figures, can be seen on the walls, a picture crowded with small figures is better adapted to examination at a table. Meissonier's *L'Empereur à Solferino*, prominent as the main figure is, must yet be hung on the level of the eye if it is to be seen, and even then it strains the attention. Have a few such as foils, but not many, or the public, finding that they have to look so hard, will end by not looking at all.

KEEPING. Photographs may be kept flat on the face, flat on the back, standing on the end, standing on the side. One could put them flat with the face down if the title is written on the back, with or without a gallery stamp; flat with the face up if the titles are printed or written on the face. If they stand, like cards in a card drawer, they may face the person looking at them or be put sidewise with either the left side or the right side out. They should be so placed on the shelf that if the title is horizontal its first word will be next the front of the shelf; if the title is vertical the whole will be next

the front. In other words, the photographs should face to the right of a man standing in front of the shelf. Those that lie down may be kept in portfolios, or better, in Library Bureau pasteboard boxes with hinged covers (L. B. 48). If they stand up with the side toward the front the shelf should be divided every four or five inches by thin partitions.

Mr. Wellman, of the Brookline Public Library, uses a box (covered to keep out dust) devised by him and exhibited at the Atlanta meeting.

Photographs may be protected from dust by dust-proof doors to the whole series of shelves, opening on hinges, either sideways, as at the Fogg Museum of Harvard College, or downwards, as at the Architectural Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the Fogg Museum all photographs are mounted in two sizes only, one double the other. They are kept in compartments with air-tight doors, the two sizes in a single series, the smaller size standing on end, the larger standing on their sides and projecting farther back than the small one. This compels the cases to be made as wide as the larger mounts are long, twice as wide as they need be for the smaller mounts.

Photographs curl in the direct rays of the sun or in a strong light. If one mounts them oneself they should be kept until they are dry in a frame that bends them backward. They can be nearly straightened by pasting a stout piece of paper on the back. They can be temporarily held straight by fastening thin strips of wood along the edge by clips or paper fasteners. Or two strips forming an X and tacked together at the crossing could be attached to the photographs at the corners by clips. But the only complete antidote to curling is framing.

In the arrangement keep Sculpture, Architecture, Views, Decorative art, Natural history in so many separate series.

Of Pictures the order may be by gallery (most interesting to returned or intending travellers), school (useful to some art students), or a single alphabet of artists (simplest, easiest, and best on the whole for a majority of users).

Architecture will be best divided into Ancient, Modern, and Oriental. Ancient would have such subsections as Egyptian, Assyro-Babylonian, Persian, Syrian, Greek, Roman. Modern and Oriental should each be divided by nations. Under each nation the architecture should be subarranged by places. This is better than to attempt a classification of Modern

into Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, because so many monuments belong to more than one period.

Views are arranged by places. Views containing much architecture may be put with Architecture.

Decorative art will have such divisions as Ironwork, Silver and Gold work, and Jewelry, Costume, etc.

Portraits are of course kept in a single alphabet of subjects. Many portraits, however, will be of much more use under the artist in the section Pictures. In this case put a cardboard or stiff paper dummy among the portraits.

Sculpture should be divided into Ancient and Modern. The Modern may be kept in one alphabet of sculptors or arranged by countries with subarrangement by artists. The latter order is better because so much medieval sculpture is anonymous and needs country grouping. For the same reason Ancient will be subdivided by countries. Greek may be still further divided into (1) Portrait busts and statues (alphabetized by persons), (2) Ideal busts and statues (arranged by subjects, as Artemis, Athena, Parthenon, etc.), or they may be grouped into Archaic, 5th century, 4th century, Later to B.C. 63, Greco-Roman to A.D. 285. Representations of terra-cotta figurines should form a group by themselves. There should also be a place for views of sculpture galleries.

Photographs of vases and other pottery are to be kept apart. Photographs of Inscriptions, Manuscripts, Bindings, etc., go with these classes.

As my collection is becoming large I shall probably mark it by the following scheme:

1. *an inverted*

a photograph or photoprint.

2. *a letter for the class (except for Painting).**

A architecture.

D decoration.

P portrait (unless kept with the artist's works or put in Biography, class E, which I prefer), when the chief interest is not artistic.

V view (unless put in Geography class G). S sculpture.

3. *(for architecture and views) the number of the country taken from the local list.*

4. *(for the same) the initial of the place with a figure or two from the order table.*

* If any one fears that confusion will arise from not using a class letter (as a picture by Poussin dP86 and a portrait of Peter the Great dP44) he can use AP for painting and APP for portraits (or 40).

5. *(in architecture) a letter for the kind of building, as:*

A Arches, Gates.

B Baptisteries.

BR Bridges.

C Cathedrals.

CA Castles.

CH Churches (except Cathedrals).

CO Commercial buildings.

E Educational buildings.

F Fountains.

G General views.

H Houses.

L Libraries.

M Monuments, Tombs.

MU Municipal buildings.

P Palaces, Villas.

PA Parks, Gardens, Cemeteries.

R Religious buildings (except Baptisteries, Campaniles, Cathedrals, Churches, Tombs, Cemeteries). This would include Convents and Monasteries.

State buildings.

ST Streets.

T Temples.

TH Theatres, Amphitheatres.

TO Towers, Campaniles, Spires.

W Wells.

6. *the initial of the building's name can be added.*

7. e for exterior, i for interior, d for details, but these seem to me unnecessary.

8. a number from 2 upwards to distinguish the different photographs of the same building.

In the same way paintings may be grouped under each artist into the classes:

A Animal.

F Flower.

G Genre.

H Historical.

L Landscape.

M Marine.

P Portrait (with initial of the subject).

R Religious.

For further division one might take out from Religious

C Christ.

H Holy Family.

S Saint.

V Virgin, Madonna.

This should be done for prolific painters.

Examples:

Amiens cathedral, JA39 Am5 c.

That is: Photograph, Architecture, France, Amiens, Cathedral.

Another view, JA39 Am5 c2.

Certosa di Pavia, dA36 P28 RC.
 Rembrandt's Burgomaster Six, d R28 pS.
 Rodin's Balzac, d R61 pB.
 Müller's engraving of the Sistine Madonna,
 d R18 vs M.
L. e. Photograph, Raphael, Madonna, Sistine, Müller.
 Niagara, dV 851 N51.
L. e. Photograph, View, New York, Niagara.
 Church's Niagara, d C47 LN.

If a collection of photographs is well arranged it can be used without a *catalog*; but it is easier to administer a catalogued collection. As with books, the larger the collection the more detailed should be the *catalog*. There should be:

1. An entry for the artist, and if the photograph represents an engraving of a picture, both the engraver and the painter should be entered.
2. An entry for the subject, as Holy family, Belshazzar's feast, Harvest, Monks, etc. This entry is less necessary than the first, and on account of the vague and conflicting titles given to many pictures this combined-subject-and-title entry is often unsatisfactory. Still there remain enough cases where it is useful to justify making it. If not made in every case it certainly should be for a large number of perfectly definite subjects, as Madonna and Child, Annunciation, St. Sebastian, and the like.

One should always have a catalog of the schools of painting, with a list under each of the artists (only their names) of whose works the library has reproductions. It is well also to check off in the printed catalogs of the great galleries the pictures represented in the library.

In architecture I have found it useful to make a list of styles and of parts of buildings, using such headings as Romanesque, Early Gothic, Flamboyant, etc., Abbey, Animals, Apse, Basilica, Flying buttress, Gargoyle, Horseshoe ornament, Jubé, etc., and giving under each merely the names of places and of the building.

Use may be by consultation, exhibition, or loan.

How photographs may be best consulted depends somewhat on the method of keeping. In a Wellman box or in a standing portfolio the public, standing or sitting, may look over them as it looks over catalog cards in a card tray. If the whole mass is taken off shelves or out of a box and laid upon a table it is important that they should be turned over like the leaves of a book, because in that way they rub less than if each is lifted up and laid upon the face of the one previously looked at. It is occasionally necessary for the attendant who brings the

photograph to caution the public not to touch the face, however lightly, with the finger or anything else, and not to hold the sheets so as to crease them. In the architectural collection of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the doors of the air-tight compartments are hinged at the bottom, and when open are held in a horizontal position by a chain at each end, forming a table upon which the photographs can be examined.

The usual place to exhibit pictures is the wall. From the picture moulding I drop small brass chains (wires or cords could be used) by which horizontal slats of wood two inches wide and one-quarter of an inch thick are supported. On these bars is suspended wire netting of a two-inch mesh and three feet wide.* Another wooden bar at the bottom prevents this wire from curling. The photographs are hung on this wire by bulldog clips. One library uses brass rods instead of wooden bars. It is better looking and more expensive. Libraries without wall space may hang pictures on the face of bookcases, on the railing around the desk, on the inside of doors. One librarian having to use a lecture hall with plastered walls put the folding chairs against the walls and hung pictures on them; they were then low enough for little children to see easily. Another stretched a wire netting between two pillars. Exhibition in glass showcases uses up too much room. More can be shown in a small space in frames glazed on both sides, so that each frame contains two prints. These are hung by hooks and eyes on a central post from which they project like spokes, turning enough to permit examination.

Stands of proper height may be covered with burlap or other strong material to which one can pin prints or attach them by fasteners having two arms, one pointed to go through the cloth, the other broad, to lie flat on the picture's edge.

I have used some very light stands, consisting of uprights in A form sustaining slats on which prints are hung by clips. They are 8 feet high, 8 feet long, and 3 ft. 3 in. wide.

In hanging very thin prints I have used a strip of pasteboard two inches wide, running along the top and bottom. Hang by the bulldog clips, that at the same hold the print taut on the pasteboard. Any of the numerous devices for holding bunches of papers together, the "gem" paper clips, for instance, will hold the lower margin on the pasteboard. The

* Tennis netting may be used instead of wire netting.

same treatment will sometimes straighten curved photographs for a time.

Exhibitions may be arranged by gallery or by school or by artists. It is best not to be tied to any one system, but to be guided by the needs of one's public or the supply of one's material. In hanging by gallery one may sub-arrange chronologically, putting together the work of each artist, and arranging the artists in the order of time or of school, so that the visitor will proceed from the often unbeautiful naive sincerity and strength of the earliest artists through the gradually increasing beauty and correctness of the classic to the greater freedom of the moderns, making the succession of the photographs on the walls a lesson in art history; or one may hang indiscriminately, giving the viewer the relief of variety as he passes along the walls, and letting him pick out for himself the works of his favorite artist or the style that at present most interests him. Both methods are good. The fault of one is monotony, of the other confusion. The merit of one is unconscious instruction, of the other

the stimulation of individual thought. Do not confine yourself to either, but let the first predominate.

Lend photographs freely, whether to persons, to clubs, or to schools for study, or for school decoration. Lend chiefly, of course, within the town, but lend outside if another library calls for them. Make no limit of numbers—I have lent 300 at a time to one club—and let them be kept for any reasonable time, if no other borrower calls for them. Provide envelopes of good stout paper of suitable sizes to lend them in. If you have a list of them, as you should, charge them by their mark solely, otherwise you will waste much time in writing titles, unless you are willing to run the risk of charging by the number taken. This latter method I have found satisfactory, not yet having been able to make any list or any book-mark.

I have given much obvious advice, and for two reasons: First, from necessity, because good advice generally is obvious; secondly, from expediency, because obvious things are often overlooked.

LIBRARIANA: AN OUTLINE OF THE LITERATURE OF LIBRARIES.—III.*

BY FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Librarian Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, Cal.*

Germany.

Heidmann, Christoph. d. 1627.
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Dudinck, Jodochus à.

Palatium Apollinis et Palladis, sive designatio præcipuarum bibliothecarum mundi veteris novique saeculi. Cologne. 1643. 8°.
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Oratio auspicalis cum habita solemini pane-gyri Bibliotheca Mario-Magdalena libris auctior et cultu ornatior 24 Nov. 1644 usibus publicis dedicaretur, nunc recusa. Breslau. 1645. 8°.
— Breslau. 1699. 8°. pp. 132.

[Schwartzkopf, Jo.]

Bibliotheca Augusta Dn. Augusti Ducis Brunovicensis et Lunenburgensis, quae est Wolferbyti. [Wolfenbüttel.] 1649. 4°.
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Fuerero, Christoph.

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Hipsted, Johann.

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* Part I. appeared in L. J., May, 1900, p. 223; part II., L. J., Sept., p. 577.

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— in Mader, i: 157–256.
- Gebhard, Johann.
Encænia Bibliothecæ Rehdigeriana Vratislaviensis. [cum S. Alicheri Elegia gratulatoria.] Breslau. 1661. 4°.
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Virorum illustri fama decantatorum ad D. Schirmer . . . constitutum noviter bibliothecarium schediasmata. Dresden. 1663. 8°.
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Justus Lipsius, de bibliothecis syntagma. 1–23.
Fulvius Ursinus, de bibliothecis commentatio. 24–29.
Guido Pancirollus, de librariis sive bibliothecis. 30–31.
Bartholomaeus Cassanæus, catalogo gloriae mundi, lib. XII. 32–34.
Franciscus Patricius, lib. II. de institutione reip., tit. XV. 35–36.
Michælis Neander, de bibliothecis deperditis ac noviter instructis. 37–53.
Jac. Philippus Tomasinus, de bibliothecis manuscriptis. 54–62.
Laurentius Pignorius, de servis quorundam rei librariae adhibitis. 63–70.
Edmundus Figrelius, de status . . . doctorum virorum in veterum bibliothecis. 71–78.
Balthasar Bonifacius, de archivis. 79–90.
Franciscus Schottus, de bibliotheca Vaticana. 91–92.
Onuphrius Panvinius, de bibliotheca Vaticana. 93–104.
Antonio Cicarella, eiusdem Vaticanae descriptio. 105–113.
- Balthasar Corderius, de bibliotheca regia S. Laurentii Scorialensi in Hispania. Epistolæ due. 114–123.
Alexandrus Barvoetius, catalogus . . . mss. qui in biblioteca Scorialensi asservantur. 124–144.
Johannes Alci. Brassicanus, de bibliothecis, cum primis regia Budensi, . . . epistola. 145–153.
Epilogus ad lectorem. 154–156; 255–256.
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Bessarion (Cardinal), epistola ad principem senatumque Venetorum missa ann. 1469 qua bibliothecam suam . . . eidem senatu defert ac donat. 67–70.
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Theophilus Spizelius, dissertatio de illustrum bibliothecarum nov-antiquarum exstructione, etc. 135–228.
Christophorus Heidmannus, oratio de bibliotheca Julia. 229–272.
Hermannus von der Hardt, memorabilia Rudolphæ novæ Helmstadiensis bibliothecæ. 273–296.
Caspar Sagittarius, oratio de bibliotheca Jenensi academica. 297–308.
Julius Pflugk, epistola . . . praeter fata bibliothecæ Budensi. 309–352.
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Burcardus Gottheffius Struvius, historia et memorabilia bibliothecæ Jenensis. 279–292.
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THE INTERNATIONAL CATALOG OF
SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

THE "Scheme for the publication of an international catalogue of scientific literature," submitted in preliminary form for the suggestion and criticism of those interested in the project of the Royal Society, and approved, with revisions, at the London conference held in June, is printed in the proceedings of the London meeting, recently published.* It is upon this foundation that the catalog is to be constructed, and the magnitude and importance of the work are best revealed by its provisions. The "scheme" embodying the alterations made by the last conference (see *L. J.*, Sept., p. 584-5) is as follows:

*SCHEME FOR THE PUBLICATION OF AN
INTERNATIONAL CATALOG OF
SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.*

- I. 1-5. — Of the object and nature of the catalog.
- II. 6-9. — Of the control and management of the catalog.
- 10. — Of the international conventions.
- 11. — Of the international council.
- 12-13. — Of the Central Bureau.
- 14. — Of the International Committee of Referees.
- 15. — Of the regional bureaus.
- III. 16-17. — Of the subject-matter of the catalog, and its division into headings (Schedules).
- IV. 18-25. — Of the form and publications of the catalog.
- V. 26-28. — Of the list of journals, communications to which are to be catalogued.
- VI. 29-34. — Of the preparation of the material of the catalog.
- VII. 35-44. — Of the finances of the catalog.

I. — OBJECT AND NATURE OF THE CATALOG.

The object and nature of the catalog were defined by means of the following resolutions of the 1896 conference, which were agreed to, *nemine contradicente*. The resolutions are renumbered, but the original numbers are given in brackets.

1. [12] That it is desirable to compile and publish by means of some international organization a complete catalog of scientific literature, arranged according both to subject-matter and to authors' names.

2. [13] That in preparing such a catalog regard shall, in the first instance, be had to the requirements of scientific investigators, to the end that these may, by means of the catalog, find out most easily what has been published concerning any particular subject of inquiry.

3. [17] That in indexing according to subject-matter regard shall be had, not only to the title

(of a paper or book), but also to the nature of the contents.

4. [18] That the catalog shall comprise all published original contributions to the branches of science hereinafter mentioned, whether appearing in periodicals or in the publications of societies, or as independent pamphlets, memoirs or books.

5. [25] That a contribution to science for the purposes of the catalog be considered to mean a contribution to the mathematical, physical, or natural sciences, such as, for example, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, mathematical and physical geography, zoölogy, anatomy, physiology, general and experimental pathology, experimental psychology and anthropology, to the exclusion of what are sometimes called the applied sciences.

Technical matters of scientific interest shall, however, be included in the catalog, but shall be referred to under the appropriate scientific headings.

II. — THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CATALOG.

The control and management of the catalog has been provided for by the conferences of 1896 and 1898 as follows :

Definitions of the International Council, International Bureau, Regional Bureaus, and International Convention.

[The supreme control over the catalog is vested in an International Convention, which shall meet at regular intervals.

In the interval between two successive meetings of the Convention, the administration of the catalog is vested in an International Council, the editing and publication being carried on by a Central International Bureau.

The materials out of which the catalog is formed are to be furnished to the Central Bureau by *Regional Bureaus*.]

6. That the administration of the catalog be entrusted to a representative body, hereinafter called the International Council, the members of which shall be chosen as hereinafter provided.

7. That the final editing and the publication of the catalog be entrusted to an organization, hereinafter called the Central International Council.

8. That any country which shall declare its willingness to undertake the task shall be entrusted with the duty of collecting, provisionally classifying, and transmitting to the Central Bureau, in accordance with rules laid down by the International Council, all the entries belonging to the scientific literature of that country.

[The organizations created for the above purpose are called, hereafter, *Regional Bureaus*.

Each region in which a *Regional Bureau* is established, charged with the duty of preparing and transmitting slips to the Central Bureau for the compilation of the catalog, is called a "constituent region".]

9. In 1905, in 1910, and every 10th year after-

* Royal Society of London. Report of the proceedings at the third international conference on a catalogue of scientific literature; held in London, June 12-13, 1900. [London, 1900.] 80 p. D.

wards, an International Convention shall be held in London (in July) to reconsider and, if necessary, revise the regulations for carrying out the work of the catalog authorized by the International Convention of 1898.

Such an International Convention shall consist of delegates appointed by the respective governments to represent the constituent regions, but no region shall be represented by more than three delegates.

The decisions of an International Convention shall remain in force until the next convention meets.

Of the International Conventions.

10. The rules of procedure of each International Convention shall be as follows:

(a) That English, French, German, and Italian be the official languages of the Convention, but that it shall be open for any delegate to address the Convention in any other language, provided that he supplies for the *procès verbal* of the Convention a written translation of his remarks into one or other of the official languages.

(b) That there shall be secretaries for the English, French, German, and Italian languages.

(c) That the secretaries, with the help of shorthand reporters, be responsible for the *procès verbal* of the proceedings of the Convention in their respective languages.

Of the International Council.

11. Each Regional Bureau shall appoint one person to serve as a member of a body to be called the *International Council*.

The International Council shall, within the regulations laid down by the International Convention, be the Governing Body of the Catalog.

The International Council shall appoint its own chairman and secretary.

It shall meet in London, once in three years at least, and at such other times as the chairman, with the concurrence of five other members, may specially appoint.

It shall, subject to the regulations laid down by the Convention, be the supreme authority for the consideration of and decision concerning all matters belonging to the Central Bureau.

It shall make a report of its doings, and submit a balance sheet, copies of which shall be distributed to the several Regional Bureaus, and published in some recognized periodical or periodicals, in each of the constituent regions.

Each contracting body shall have one vote in deciding all questions brought before the Council.

[Pending the constitution of the International Council a Provisional Committee was appointed.]

Of the Central Bureau.

12. The Central Bureau shall be located in London.

13. The paid staff shall consist of:

(i.) A General Director who, under the International Council, and in accordance with the regulations of the Convention, shall direct, su-

pervise, and be responsible for all the operations of the Central Bureau.

(ii.) Expert assistants skilled in the literature of various branches of science.

(iii.) Such ordinary clerks as may be necessary.

If the International Council so decide, there shall also be a Consultative Committee, appointed by the International Council, consisting of persons representing the several sciences, and residing in or near London. The Director shall be the chairman of this committee.

Of International Committees of Referees.

14. The following recommendations relating to International Committees of Referees are referred for consideration to the International Council when constituted.

The International Council shall appoint for each science included in the catalog five persons skilled in that science, to form an International Committee of Referees, provided always that the committees shall be as far as possible representative of the constituent regions. The members shall be appointed in such a way that one retires every year. Occasional vacancies shall be filled up by the committee itself, subject to the approval of the chairman of the International Council, and a member thus appointed shall hold office as long as the member whose place he fills would have held office.

It shall be the duty of the Director of the Central Bureau to consult the appropriate committee or committees, by correspondence or otherwise, on all questions of classification not provided for by the catalog regulations; or, in case of doubt, as to the meaning of those regulations.

In any action touching classification the Director shall be guided by the written decision of a majority of the appropriate committee, or by a minute if the committee meets.

Provided always that when any addition to or change of the schedule of classification in any one branch may seem likely to affect the schedule of classification of some other branch or branches, the committee concerned shall have been consulted; and provided also that in all cases of want of agreement within or between the committees, or of other difficulty, the matter shall have been referred for decision to the International Council.

All business transacted by the committees shall be reported by the Director to the International Council at their next ensuing meeting.

Of the Regional Bureaus.

15. In all countries in which, or wherever, a Regional Bureau is established, as contemplated in Regulation 8 (above), the Regional Bureau shall be responsible for the preparation (in accordance with regulations hereinafter laid down) of the slips requisite for indexing all the scientific literature of the region, whatever be the language in which that literature may appear.

Each Regional Bureau shall transmit such

slips to the Central Bureau as rapidly and as frequently as may be found convenient.

In the case of countries in which no Regional Bureau is established, the Central Bureau, failing other arrangements, shall, upon special mandate, endeavor to undertake the work of a Regional Bureau.

III. — OF THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF THE CATALOG.

16. The following branches of science shall be included within the scope of the catalog, and shall be indicated as follows by the letters of the alphabet in consecutive order as *registration letters*:

- A. Mathematics.
- B. Mechanics.
- C. Physics.
- D. Chemistry.
- E. Astronomy.
- F. Meteorology (including Terrestrial magnetism.)
- G. Mineralogy (including Petrology and crystallography).
- H. Geology.
- J. Geography (Mathematical and Physical).
- K. Palaeontology.
- L. General Biology.
- M. Botany.
- N. Zoölogy.
- O. Human Anatomy.
- P. Physical Anthropology.
- Q. Physiology (including Experimental Psychology, Pharmacology and Experimental Pathology).
- R. Bacteriology.

Technical matters of scientific interest shall be included in the catalog, but shall be referred to under the appropriate scientific headings.

17. Schedules shall be approved by the International Council, in which the subject-matter of each of the above sciences is grouped under a convenient number of headings, each of which shall be indicated by an appropriate symbol.

In the first instance the schedules prepared by the Provisional International Committee shall be adopted, subject to such minor modifications of detail as may be found to be necessary in preparing the first volumes of the catalog. The symbols adopted to indicate the headings shall in the first instance be the numbers used for that purpose in those schedules.

After the publication of the first issue of the book catalog, the Director of the Central Bureau shall consult the Committee of Referees as to the desirability of making changes in the classification, and shall report thereon to the International Council, who shall have power to authorize such changes to be made as they may think expedient.

IV. — OF THE FORM AND ISSUE OF THE CATALOG.

18. The International Council is instructed not to issue a card catalog in the first instance, but if the finances permit, a card catalog may be undertaken in future if approved by a special vote of an International Convention.

A book catalog shall be issued in form of at least one annual volume for each science, but

parts may be issued at shorter intervals as the International Council may determine.

The International Council is instructed to proceed to the issue of bi-monthly or quarterly parts only if experience shows that such a course is desirable and financially practicable.

[Subject to any modifications which the experience of the Central Bureau may show to be desirable, regulations 19 and 20 are submitted as embodying a scheme of publication.]

19. Since it is desirable to distribute the work of the Central Bureau and the printing of the catalog evenly over the entire year, the volumes shall be published in four groups as soon as possible after the first of January, April, July, and October respectively. . . .

20. The titles to be indexed in each volume shall be those (not having been included in a previous volume) received at the Central Bureau from the Regional Bureau not less than three calendar months, or such shorter period as the Central Bureau may fix, before the first day of the month in which the volume is to be published.

The first group of volumes shall be issued in July, 1901.

The second, third, and fourth groups of volumes shall be issued in October, 1901, and in January and April, 1902.

The first literature to be included in the catalog is that of January, 1901.

21. The annual volume for each science shall contain:

- (1) The schedule of that science with the authorized registration symbols (*see 17 above*).
- (2) An alphabetical index to the schedule, with the registration symbols attached.
- (3) An authors' catalog.
- (4) A subject catalog (*see 1 above*).

22. The schedules and alphabetical indices shall be printed either in English, French, German, or Italian, under conditions laid down hereafter (*see 40 below*).

23. The authors' catalog shall be arranged according to the alphabetical order of the authors' names, the full titles of the memoirs or books of each author following his name in the order of the registration symbols by which they are indicated.

These titles shall be given in the original language alone if that language be either English, French, German, Italian, or Latin.

In the case of other languages, the title shall be translated into English, or such other of the above five languages as may be determined by the Regional Bureau concerned (*see 8 and 15 above*); but in such case the original title shall be added, either in the original script, or transliterated into Roman script.

The title shall be followed by every necessary reference, including the year of publication, and such other symbols as may be determined. In the case of a separately published book, the place and year of publication, and the number of pages, etc., shall be given.

24. The entries in the subject catalog shall be primarily arranged in the order of the appropriate registration symbols in the schedules.

The order of arrangement in the final subdivisions shall, in general, be in the alphabetical order of the authors' names, unless the subject demand other treatment.

25. Each entry in the subject catalog shall consist (a) of the author's name; (b) of the title of the paper, or of a modified title describing the contents of the paper [or that portion of the contents of the paper to which the entry specially refers] better than the title itself; (c) of an adequate reference to the journal or other publication.

The titles or modified titles in the subject index shall be given only in English, French, German, Italian, or Latin.

If the title of the paper is not in one of these languages, the name of the language in which it was published shall be added, but the title or transliterated title in the original language shall be given in the authors' catalog only (*see 23 above*).

V.—OF THE LIST OF JOURNALS, COMMUNICATIONS TO WHICH ARE TO BE CATALOGED.

26. Each Regional Bureau shall, before November 30, 1900, furnish to the Central Bureau a list of the journals, the contents of which it proposes to catalog. Such journals to be arranged in a list according to the order of the 17 sciences (*see 16 above*), which form the subject-matter of the catalog.

Journals dealing with science generally are to be placed under a special heading of "General Science."

Journals dealing with a limited number of sciences are to be placed under a special heading of "Several Sciences," and the sciences with which they deal clearly indicated by the registration letters of Section 16 above.

27. On receipt of the above lists the Central Bureau shall prepare for each of the 17 sciences a list of the journals (whether special or general) dealing with that science, together with the abbreviated titles which it proposes to use.

Copies of these lists shall be furnished to each of the Regional Bureaus before January 1, 1901, and the abbreviated titles therein given shall alone be used by the Regional Bureaus in the slips (*see 15 above*) communicated by them to the Central Bureau.

28. A general list of journals indexed in the catalog, with the abbreviations to be used as references, shall be issued with the first edition of the catalog. A supplement, giving the additions to this list, shall be issued annually with a new edition at the end of five years.

VI.—OF THE PREPARATION OF THE MATERIAL FOR THE CATALOG.

29. On and after January 1, 1901, or as soon after that date as the International Council may decide, the Regional Bureau shall transmit to the Central Bureau the material to be indexed in the catalog, arranged on slips.

Unless otherwise ordered by the International Council—

30. The slips shall be of the character pre-

scribed by the Central Bureau, and (except in the case of titles given in languages which do not employ Roman script) the entries thereon shall be either printed, type-written, or legibly written in Roman script.

31. At the head of each slip shall be given the letter and registration number indicating the science and sub-division of that science under which the material referred to on the slip is to be cataloged.

32. Unless the International Council decide otherwise, for each book or memoir to be catalogued, the Regional Bureau shall supply—

(1) At least one copy of the entry for the authors' index, containing the material prescribed in Section 23 above.

(2) At least one copy of each entry for the subject index, containing the material prescribed in Section 34 below.

The Regional Bureau shall retain duplicates until the volumes containing the entries is published.

33. A paper or book shall be entered in the subject catalog in more places than one only when this is rendered desirable by its scientific contents.

No exact limits to the numbers of entries to be allowed to single papers can at present be fixed. This must be determined by the Central Bureau, after adequate experience. Until such limits are determined, if the Central Bureau is of opinion that in the returns made by any Regional Bureau the numbers of entries to single papers do not correspond to the scientific contents, it shall be its duty to intervene; such intervention, however, to be based, not on individual cases, but upon an average.

34. The International Council is instructed to direct the Central Bureau to aim at keeping the total number of entries in the authors' and subject catalogs within 160,000, and not to exceed 200,000 entries without the permission of the International Convention.

The Central Bureau is therefore instructed to reject less important entries if this step is necessary to keep within the limits above laid down.

VII.—OF THE FINANCES OF THE CATALOG.

35. Any body which establishes a Regional Bureau shall be termed a Contracting Body.

36. The number of copies of the catalog due to each Contracting Body shall be sent to that body, or to the corresponding Regional Bureau as such body may direct, and shall be disposed of by that body, by gift or sale, at its own discretion.

37. The Provisional Committee referred to at the end of paragraph 11 is instructed to negotiate with the several Contracting Bodies with reference to the sale in their respective regions of copies other than those subscribed for by the Contracting Bodies.

38. The various Contracting Bodies shall distribute the copies of the catalog due to them in their own constituent regions.

39. Prices shall be fixed for the different volumes by the Central Bureau, and at the re-

quest of any Contracting Body, conveyed to the Central Bureau before a date to be fixed by the Central Bureau in any year, different numbers of the different volumes may be supplied to it during that year, provided always that the total value of such volumes does not exceed the value of the subscriptions received from that Contracting Body.

Unless a request to the contrary is received by the Central Bureau before the date fixed as above provided, the copies of the catalog supplied in that year to any Contracting Body shall be a specified number of complete sets; i.e., shall contain an equal number of all the volumes allotted to the different sciences.

If any Contracting Body requires a larger number of volumes than are covered by its subscriptions, such volumes may be supplied to it at specified prices to be fixed by the Central Bureau.

40. Any Contracting Body shall have the right to have the schedules and alphabetical indices prefixed to the volumes allotted to it in return for its subscription printed in English, French, German, or Italian, as it may prefer.

If no request is made to the contrary, the language of the schedules and indices shall be English.

41. The total number of copies of the catalog printed in each year shall be in excess of the number allotted to the different Contracting Bodies to an extent to be fixed by the International Council.

The price at which the volumes are supplied to the Contracting Bodies shall be such as to cover the cost of production of such excess volumes, which, if wanted thereafter by any of the Contracting Bodies, shall be supplied to them at specified prices.

42. If the sale of the catalog or of the additional volumes result, in any year, in a profit, this profit shall be allowed to accumulate, and may be used by the International Council to cover a deficit in any other year; provided also that neither the scope of the catalog shall be increased, nor the total number of 200,000 entries exceeded, without the direct permission of the International Convention.

If the catalog shows a profit after several years' working, the International Convention shall decide how the profit is to be applied, whether to increase the scope of the bulk of the book catalog, or to the issue of a card catalog.

43. The publication of the catalog shall not be undertaken unless the shares taken up cover the estimated cost of the catalog.

44. The publication, if undertaken, shall be an experiment for five years. All the Contracting Bodies shall agree to continue their subscription for five years, and the International Council shall not make contracts extending beyond that period.

The report gives also the full verbatim record of the proceedings, in French, English, German or Italian, according to the nationality of the various speakers. It is prefaced by the "acta" previously given in these columns (*L. J.*, Sept., p. 583-5).

FOR LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

A REORGANIZATION of the free circulating libraries of New York City under one central authority has been recommended by the executive committee of the New York Public Library, as a result of an investigation carried on for the committee by Dr. John S. Billings, director. The documents in the case have been printed by the library in pamphlet form,* and they give an admirable summary of the library situation in New York City, excluding the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. The investigation was undertaken in response to a request of the city controller, Bird S. Coler, made on June 20. In his request Mr. Coler pointed out that "the conditions under which the city has heretofore made payments to these free circulating libraries have not been altogether satisfactory. Last year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment departed from the rule which had theretofore existed of paying a uniform rate of ten cents per volume of approved circulation and established a sliding scale of rates. But this plan, also, has its drawbacks, and has been somewhat severely criticised." It was felt, therefore, that the city authorities should be better informed upon the subject, and information was asked for regarding the various free circulating libraries, "their plants, financial resources, methods and purposes of disbursement and general character of work performed, as well as the principles which should govern the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in making appropriations for them." It was asked that the report be submitted before Oct. 1, as the board at that time would take up the preparation of the budget for the ensuing year.

Dr. Billings's report was submitted under date of Sept. 15 to the executive committee for presentation by that body to the controller. It is an exhaustive review, in admirably compact form, of the free library equipment of the city, its shortcomings, and the methods on which the work is conducted. A schedule of questions was addressed to each library, and a table compiled from the answers received. This is here reprinted. It shows the location and character of buildings, whether owned or rented, estimated value or amount of rent paid, number of volumes Jan. 1, 1900, number added during first six months of 1900, and cost of same, amount of appropriation from the city for 1900, amount of income from other sources, number of persons employed, amount paid for salaries during first six months of 1900 and during the year ending June 30, 1900, and the average number of persons using the reference reading-rooms daily. In addition to obtaining this information, the majority of the libraries were also personally inspected by Dr. Billings, and those not thus seen were visited by a competent inspector.

Reviewing the facts collected, Dr. Billings says:

*New York Public Library. Correspondence relating to the question of a consolidation of free circulating libraries with the New York Public Library. [New York], 1900. 26 p. O.

"There are 14 corporations or institutions, including the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen,* receiving aid from the city amounting to \$151,369.30 for the year 1900, and these corporations maintain 27 main distributing centers or libraries, properly so called, besides some auxiliary centers and some travelling libraries.

"The libraries are tabulated in two groups, the first containing those whose entire business is the furnishing of free reading matter to the public, including the New York Free Circulating Library with 11 buildings, the Aguilar Free Library with four centers, and the St. Agnes Free Library, the Washington Heights Free Library, the Harlem Library, and the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, each in one building, being in all six corporations with 19 libraries. The second group includes those libraries belonging to corporations or societies having objects—religious, educational or charitable—in addition to the maintenance of a library." It is pointed out that exact figures for 1900 could not be given, as most of the libraries receive state aid and make their returns for the state fiscal which ends June 30. It is estimated, however, that "over three millions of volumes will be circulated by these libraries during the year at an average cost to the city of about five cents per volume."

"To the 13 incorporations included in the table the city has appropriated \$142,369.30 for the year 1900. These libraries received from other sources during the year 1899, \$28,210.40, and own buildings estimated as worth \$472,000, which at four per cent, would give \$18,880. The contribution of the libraries toward circulation was therefore \$47,090.40, not counting gifts of books or gratuitous services of members. If we assume that the contribution from the libraries for the year 1900 will be about the same—say \$47,000—we shall have a total expenditure of \$189,459.70 in securing the circulation of over three million volumes, making an average of somewhat less than six cents per volume, exclusive of what has been done in reference work.

"This is a low average—too low, in fact—and indicates either the purchase of an undue proportion of small, cheap books, or the payment of inadequate salaries to attendants, or both. A proper cost would be about seven cents per volume circulated. The libraries reporting contain in all about 425,000 volumes, so that each volume on the average is loaned about seven times a year.

"The principle upon which estimates and proportions are made, *viz.*: at a fixed rate per volume based on the circulation of the past year, is faulty, because it tends to discourage the purchase of the larger and better works of history, biography, travels, science, etc., which

* The library is not included in the statistics given, as the information desired could not be furnished by the library officers without special authorization from the society, which had adjourned during the summer.

are not only more costly, but circulate much more slowly than cheap little books of stories, and hence are not so useful to obtain appropriations. The principle is also faulty because it discourages expenditures on reading-rooms and books of reference for them. Reading-rooms are a most important part of the work of libraries for the public. Not only many adults, but many children prefer to read there rather than to take books home to dark, crowded, noisy apartments; and mechanics and others who wish information upon special subjects desire access to encyclopedias and reference books in rapid succession to compare data which they can only obtain promptly and satisfactorily at the library itself. As a general rule, the reading-rooms in all the free circulating libraries are too small and insufficiently provided with books of reference; but every dollar that is spent on such books, or on the pay of attendants for reading-rooms, diminishes the income from the city for the next year. The importance of the reading-rooms is recognized by all the libraries, and they are doing their best to maintain and improve them.

"As regards cost of circulation per volume, it should be remembered that unless funds are provided in excess of this cost it is impossible to make additions and improvements in the way of establishing new centers of distribution or in improving the character of the books circulated.

"At the present time several additional centers of distribution are much needed in New York City. There should be two more on the East side, and three more on the West side below 59th street, one on the East side about 100th street, and two above 125th street, in the borough of the Bronx. Each such center, properly conducted and having a reading-room, with about 500 volumes of reference books, should cost about \$8000 per year after the first cost of installation has been provided for."

From his personal inspection of the libraries Dr. Billings reports that they are "in general well managed, the books are fairly good in character and condition, and are conveniently classified—mostly by the decimal system; that the records of loans are well kept; that most of the libraries have good card catalogs; and that the attendants appear to be intelligent, courteous, and zealous in their work." He continues:

"The libraries on the East side, below 14th street, are much used by children, and circulate large numbers of ordinary school text books as well as much larger numbers of juvenile fiction. The libraries in the northern part of the city circulate a better class of books. Some idea of the difference between libraries in this respect may be gained from the line in the table showing cost per volume of the books purchased during the first six months of 1900, from which it will be seen that the kind of books published by the Aguilar cost 54.2 cents a volume, and those of the Harlem 73 cents, while those of the Washington Heights Library cost \$1.10,

those of the Cathedral Library cost \$1.16, those of the Young Women's Christian Association \$1.40, and those of the University Settlement \$1.41 a volume. It should be remembered, however, that these figures are based on only six months' work, and they suggest further inquiry rather than definite conclusions, and the same may be said with regard to the differences in the proportion of money spent for books and for salaries by the different libraries."

Free access, method of distribution of books to branches, and use of the two-book system are noted. Sunday opening for a few hours prevails in about half of the libraries. "So far as the circulation of books is concerned there is no particular benefit in opening the libraries on Sunday, since borrowers can obtain all the books they want on Saturday afternoons and evenings, and the extra expense of attendants in the lending departments for Sunday work is out of proportion to the good accomplished. The case is different as to the reading-rooms, for these will be much used on Sunday."

Regarding loss of books, it is pointed out that this "depends mainly upon whether borrowers are allowed free access to the shelves or not. In those libraries which have open shelves it depends to some extent upon the arrangement of the shelves in relation to each other and to the charging desk. Where the shelves are arranged around a room so that all parts can be seen from the desk, the loss is decidedly less than where the shelves are in stacks one behind another so that at certain points the readers cannot be seen from the desk. The open shelf system is much preferred by the public, increases the volume of circulation, does not necessarily demand so many attendants, and is therefore upon the whole cheaper for the library even where the losses are the greatest. On the other hand it tends to produce a habit of thieving, and to prevent this quite as many attendants are required as under the other system.

"Taking the free circulating libraries of New York as a group, the great defect is the absence of any system of accountability for the funds granted by the city, or for the books purchased from such funds, and of any uniform system of returns or reports to show the character of the work done by each so that it can be compared with that of others.

"The funds granted by the city should be applied — first, to the purchase, binding, cataloging and proper marking of books suited to general circulation and reference work; second, to the payment of the salaries of the persons engaged in furnishing these books to the public and in keeping records thereof; third, to the expenses of a central supervision of the whole work, of the preparation of reports, and of necessary printing and stationery, and separate accounts should be kept of each of these subjects of expenditure.

"The funds derived from sources other than

state and municipal grants might be applied — first, to the providing of buildings or rooms for the library, including heating and lighting if sufficient; second, to the purchase of special books suited to the special purpose of the library, but not for general use; and, third, to the salaries or expenses of persons engaged in other work than free circulating library work."

The report was transmitted to Controller Coler on Sept. 24, by the executive committee of the New York Public Library, through G. L. Rives, secretary. It was accompanied by a letter, in which the salient facts of the report were reviewed and the following recommendations were submitted:

"1. That the municipal authorities of New York should make appropriation for free public libraries in the city for the year 1901, under such conditions and restrictions as will insure the organization of a definite system of work with satisfactory supervision and accountability.

"2. That one of the existing library corporations in the city be requested to undertake the organization of such a system, the details as regards forms of accountability for funds and property being subject to the approval of the controller.

"3. That the corporation selected to devise the system referred to should also act as the central authority for the approval of the objects of expenditure for each of the several libraries entitled to grants of funds under the state library law, for making systematic inspections of such libraries with reference to the character and amount of the work done by each, and that it should make a full report to the municipal authorities of what has been done during the year, with recommendations as it may deem best.

"4. While it may be possible at some future time to organize a general system applicable to Greater New York, it is not expedient, in our judgment, at this time to do more than include in the proposed systems the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx."

The system recommended, it is pointed out, "would be most effectual if the city should make its appropriation for library purposes in gross to be expended by the central office and to be accounted for in details by it. The appropriation for the work of the several libraries should be expended under rules to be adopted and approved by the central supervising authority, which should also make allotment of amounts to be furnished to each library, thus giving the central office some control of the work, and making it possible to offer inducements for raising the standard of the work done and particularly of the books circulated. This could be done under the existing state library law, with the proviso that no library should receive more than the amount to which it would be entitled at the rate of ten cents per volume for the number of volumes certified to by the state authority." It is suggested that \$250,000 be appropriated for this purpose by the city for the year 1901.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF FREE LENDING LIBRARIES IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO LIBRARY WORK, IN 1900.

NAME AND LOCATION.	N. Y. Free Circulating 11 Libraries.*	Aguilar Free Library 4 Libraries. [†]	Washington Heights Free Library 92a St. Nicholas Ave.	St. Agnes Free Library and Reading Room 2279 Broadway.	Harlem Library 32 W. 123.	N. Y. Free Circu- lating Library for the Blind 11 W. 91.	TOTAL.
BUILDING:							
Character.....	5 Library Buildings	1 Library Building	Library Building	Corner Store	Library Building	Room in Parish House	19 Buildings [§]
Value if owned.....	\$300,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$1,300.00	\$40,000.00	.....	.....
Rent paid.....	\$7,380.00	\$4,329.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LITERARY:							
Number of volumes, 1 Jan.....	160,841	16,919 [¶]	6,639	15,716	1,265	278,159	
Additions to 30 June.....	7,657	1,031	1,210	1,487	.....	17,669	
By purchase.....	5,101	976	557	1,417	.....	15,818	
Total cost.....	\$2,584.84	\$1,075.78	\$701.43	\$1,036.62	.....	\$12,141.79	
Average cost per vol.	\$6.57	\$1.10	\$0.923	\$0.73	.....	\$0.73	
Books lost in 1899.....	2,145	14	104	50	.....	2,635	
CIRCULATION:							
Reported loaned six months ending 30 June.....	769,314	314,754 [¶]	73,683	73,719	1,843	1,308,305	
Reported loaned year end- ing 30 June.....	1,700,486	63,021 [¶]	132,710	136,024	4,558	2,684,998	
Certified as loaned by the State Inspector year end- ing 30 June.....	1,607,000	60,000 [¶]	125,000	125,000	4,558	2,538,558	
Average number of readers in reading rooms daily.....	111	387	84	60	642	.....
Hours open, work days....	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	.....	.....
RESOURCES:							
City appropriation, 1900.....	\$64,500.00	\$28,250.00	\$4,450.00	\$6,750.00	\$184.30	\$108,334.30	
Other resources.....	\$15,418.50	\$4,216.71	\$2,135.95	\$97.54	\$2,117.27	\$200.00	\$25,163.97
EMPLOYMENT:							
Number of employees.....	93	48	6	6	7	2%	165
Salaries paid, six months ending 30 June.....	\$21,822.68	\$10,119.96	\$1,223.33	\$1,427.50	\$1,837.10	.....	\$36,500.57

* To 1 May, 1900.

[†] Not employed.

[‡] To 1 May, 1900.

[§] Not employed.

[¶] To 1 May, 1900.

^{||} Not employed.

^{|||} Not

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF LIBRARIES BELONGING TO CORPORATIONS DOING OTHER WORK BESESIDE LIBRARY WORK IN
NEW YORK CITY IN 1900.^{††}

NAME AND LOCATION.		Maimonides Free Circulating Library 58 St. Lexington Ave.	Tenement House Chamber 48 Henry St.	Webster Free Library East Side House Settlement 76 St. E. River	V. W. C. A. Library Settlement of the City of New York 7 East 15	Young Men's Benevolent Association Free Circulating Library 311 East Broadway.
BUILDING : Character,	1 Remodeled House Annex	Floor of House	Floor of House	Remodeled House	2 Floors of Building	Floor of House
Value if owned,	\$1,500.00	.....	.....	\$15,000.00	.....	.....
Rent paid,	\$22,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LIBRARY :						
Number of volumes : Jan.	65,121	1,435	9,297	4,843	27,103	147,858
Additions to 30 June,	1,742	2,950	666	175	1,975	8,961
By purchase,	1,493	2,856	636	107	770	6,370
Total cost,	\$1,744.33	\$2,570.40 est.	\$6,28.37	\$151.05	\$1,090.01	\$6,496.44
Average cost per volume	\$1.16	\$0.90 est.	\$0.972	\$1.41	\$1.40	\$1.01
Books lost in 1899,	292	8	47	55	274	751
CIRCULATION :						
Reported loaned six months ending 30 June,	151,689	5360	43,779	50,000 est.	48,819	18,439
Reported loaned year ending 30 June,	241,938	173,103	10,765	80,092	91,820	26,439
Certified as loaned by the State Inspector year ending 30 June,	233,000	160,000	10,200	76,000	85,000	22,000
Average number of readers in reading rooms daily,	30††	100	59 est.	60††	75	101
Hours open, work days,	9 A.M.-9 P.M.‡	1-6 P.M.‡	2:30-10 P.M.§	1:30-10 P.M.§	5:30-9:30 P.M.	75
RESOURCES :						
City appropriation, 1900,	\$9,500.00	\$8,900.00	\$1,135.00	\$4,550.00	\$5,000.00	\$34,035.00
Other resources, 1899	\$500.00	\$1,042.02	\$251.97	\$705.00	.....	\$3,046.43
EMPLOYMENT :						
Number of employees,	5¶	6	2	4	3	29
Salaries paid six months 30 June,	\$71.00	\$1,316.01	\$271.00	\$1,060.00	\$742.00	\$5,896.01

†† Does not include figures for General Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which were not furnished for report.

¶ To May, 1900.

¶ Library recently moved, accordingly few additions.

§ Sunday 2:30-5 P.M.; Saturday 9-12 A.M.

† Friday closed 5 P.M.; Sundays only 7-10 P.M.; Sundays 9 A.M.-5 P.M.

‡ Twice weekly also 2:30-9:30 P.M.

§ Does not include 4 assistants without pay.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE appointment of Roland P. Falkner as chief of the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress marks the establishment of a new and important department in the national library. In his annual estimates for 1900-01, Mr. Putnam sets forth the purpose of this division, as follows:

"As a legislative library the Library of Congress should have every document procurable emanating from any public body, the United States, the states, foreign countries, important municipalities, and also from any organization whose work involves problems of economic interest which may bear upon legislation, constitutions, administration, finance, commerce, transportation, manufactures, industrial conditions, the management of penal and charitable institutions, statistics, etc. The present collection of the library is exceedingly defective. It may be built up only by incessant solicitation, exchange and purchase. There is needed to take this work in hand a man of thorough education, special training, system and vigor, who will organize and catalog the material here, will complete the files, will be watchful of new documents as issued, and prompt and energetic in securing them. The library has thousands of duplicates, many of which will be available for exchange. This division will conduct all the exchanges."

It has been the purpose to secure for the position a trained statistician, expert in the handling of statistical material, as the division would include the entire literature of statistics and political and social economy, and it is the expectation that with such a man in charge the division will not merely develop rapidly, but will deal with important inquiries from members of Congress for the specific information that can be best furnished by such material in the hands of a trained statistician.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

THE next meeting of the National Association of State Librarians will be held in Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 21-22. In addition to interesting local features the program will include the following topics:

Printed catalogs for the state library.

Should the library commission of the state be identical with the governing board of the state library?

To what extent should the books of a state library be loaned to the citizens of the state?

To what extent should the state library enter the field of a state museum?

To what extent should the state library keep files of newspapers published outside of the state?

Relation of state libraries to Library of Congress.

How may government documents be made more useful to the public?

Relations of state library, state law library, and state historical society.

What books should a state library aim to get?

Collection and preservation of newspaper clippings upon historical, genealogical, and biographical subjects.

It is hoped to make a feature of discussion, interchange of views, and reports from the different states.

C. D. Galbreath, state librarian of Ohio, president of the association, has issued an earnest appeal for a large attendance of those connected with state library administration.

American Library Association.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The regular fall meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association will be held on Friday, Nov. 2, beginning at 10 a.m., at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City.

F. W. FAXON, *Secretary.*

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohier, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

At a meeting of the Michigan State Library Commission held on July 19 a plan was formulated for bringing about closer relations between local libraries and the state library. It was decided that free public libraries, township and public school libraries in the state should be entitled to registration with the state board of library commissioners on condition (1) that they be conducted free to the public, (2) that they be maintained in a suitable room, and open to the public at least two days in the week, (3) that

fines be devoted exclusively to the purchase of books, (4) that a yearly report on special forms be made to the state board. Registration with the state library entitles the registered libraries to (1) advice and aid regarding purchase, classification, cataloging, etc., and instruction in library methods, (2) the use of catalogs of the state library and the privilege of borrowing books from the state library on request of the local librarian, transportation charges to be paid by the borrower, (3) receipt of state documents, on request, (4) the loan for a period of six months of 100 volumes, to be selected from lists furnished by the commission, such loans being made only to libraries containing at least 100 volumes other than government documents. The preparation of a circular stating the advantages of registration was authorized, and the secretary, Mrs. Spencer, was also directed to prepare and publish for distribution a catalog of books suitable for small libraries.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratié Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota State Library Commission was held on Sept. 17. The report submitted of the year's work showed that 60 travelling libraries had been purchased, 59 of which had been sent out. 21 of the libraries had been returned and exchanged, and the total circulation of the 1050 v. for six months had been 5883. 100 applications for libraries had been received, 43 of which were from country communities. The summer library school conducted by the commission had an attendance of 16 students. There was a large demand from clubs and study classes for libraries on special subjects, but owing to the small appropriation and the great demand for miscellaneous libraries it was thought wise not to purchase special libraries, but to make an effort to obtain them by gifts. The Woman's Council of Minneapolis made the first contribution. The legislature will be asked to increase the appropriation for the commission's work to \$10,000 annually. At the meeting of the Minnesota Library Association, Oct. 1, Miss Baldwin, librarian of the commission, reviewed its work for the year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

The Connecticut Library Association will hold its autumn meeting in Winsted, Ct., on Friday, Oct. 26. Sessions will be held in the memorial building of the Beardsley Library, Miss L. M. Carrington, librarian.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Library, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington.

Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

The ninth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association will be held at Indianapolis, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 26-27, 1900. Sessions will be held in the state house. The program is as follows:

Friday, Oct. 26.

2 p.m.: President's address, Miss Helen Tracy Guild, Bloomington.

"What can be done over the loan desk to help readers in the selection of good books," Miss Margaret Mann, Illinois Library School, Champaign.

Reports and appointments of committees.

8 p.m.: "The public library—its relation to the factory," Miss Eva M. Fitzgerald, Kokomo.

"What special service can the library render factory workers," Mrs. Lura E. Woodworth, Fort Wayne.

"The public library in relation to literary clubs," Mrs. Virginia Stein, Lafayette.

Saturday, Oct. 27.

9 a.m.: "Our travelling libraries," S. B. Plaskett, West Newton; Robert W. Shaw, McGregor.

"How we organized and are sustaining a public library," Omer S. Whiteman, Portland.

"The use of pictures in library work," Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, Michigan City.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

The 11th annual meeting of the Iowa State Library Association will be held in Sioux City, Oct. 18 and 19, 1900. The program is as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 18:

10 a.m.—President's address; report of officers and committees; registration and introductions.

2 p.m.—Practical work. Symposium led by Miss Harriett L. McCrory, librarian Public Library, Cedar Rapids; reorganizing a library; book repairing; book binding; library records.

"Children and the library," Mrs. Maud M. Battis, librarian Public Library, Marshalltown. General discussion, led by Miss Beulah Bennett, Oskaloosa.

8 p.m.—Address of welcome.

"Library commissioners," paper by Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of Iowa library commission. Discussion led by members of the commission.

Friday, Oct. 19:

9 a.m.—Business meeting.

"Libraries in public schools," address by Hon. James Trewin, Lansin, Iowa. Discussion led by Miss Ella Seckerson, county superintendent of schools, Primghar.

"Travelling libraries and farming communities," Miss Margaret W. Brown, Chariton.

"Libraries in politics," paper by A. P. Fleming, president of the board of trustees Public Library, Des Moines. Discussion led by Johnson Brigham, state librarian, Des Moines.

2 p.m.—"Best books for a small library," Mrs. Rosa A. Oberholzer, librarian Public Library, Sioux City. Discussion.

Question box, led by Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

8 p.m.—Address, "Books and reading," Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenaeum.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

A joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library

Club was held in North Adams and Adams on Oct. 4 and 5, which was attended by about 70 people from all parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The program was opened by a trolley ride to Williamstown and the inspection of the college buildings and library, under the escort of four students. Returning to North Adams, the Houghton Memorial building, containing the Public Library,* was inspected, and special interest was manifested in the new children's room, which has been furnished by Mr. W. A. Gallup, in memory of children lost. The aim is to have for the children a collection of books in the best obtainable editions, corresponding in a measure to Mr. Foster's idea of a "standard library" for adults.

The first session, which was open to the public, was held in the hall of the Normal School at 8 p.m., a hall notable for good ventilation. Mr. F. F. Murdock, principal of the Normal School, and secretary of the Public Library trustees, acting as temporary chairman, presented Mr. H. L. Koopman, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, to the mixed audience of club members and citizens of North Adams. President Koopman called upon Mr. P. J. Ashe, city solicitor, who, in the absence of the mayor, welcomed the club to the city. Mr. Koopman then announced the establishment of a new affiliated club under the name of the Cape Cod Library Club, and also that the new handbook of the Massachusetts Library Club, to be issued this year, would include the names of the members of the affiliated clubs.

The formal address of the evening was given by Mr. Henry Turner Bailey, agent of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, on "Public libraries and art educational work." He likened America to a growing boy who could only think of getting clothes big enough to cover himself; how, like the boy, the American people fought about many things, but not about beauty. Just as the boy finally reaches the age when he thinks of clean hands, blackened shoes and neckties, so we may come to think of the beautiful, and take an intelligent interest in art. This is even now shown in our more enlightened attention to public parks and buildings. In our libraries we see something of this spirit, of a desire for the beautiful, in the well-kept lawns, etc., and in the fine school architecture and furnishings. Then followed some statistics as to the amount of money spent in Massachusetts for school buildings and for decorations, pictures, casts, etc., in the schools. He showed how these decorations might become better subjects for language study than the old themes of "Spring," etc., and how they might serve to illustrate the work in history. This use makes a demand upon the resources of the public library; a new demand will also come from the Sunday school for illustrative material for Bible study.

Mr. Bailey then asked what should be the attitude of the public library toward this growing demand. He thought that art museums

* Fully described in *L. J.*, March, p. 105.

should be multiplied, and that there should be travelling museums as we now have travelling libraries. As we have not the museums, the library has the opportunity of furnishing what people need.

His method of keeping art material was then explained. He used card mounts, in size 10 x 14 inches, of varying tints, to harmonize with the varying pictures to be mounted. Some of the cards had pictures mounted on them, and some had two manila pockets, in which were kept clippings and cheap illustrations relating to some artist. Across the top of the card is written the name of the artist, dates of birth and death, name of the school to which his work belonged. The cards he arranges alphabetically and files in a drop suspension cabinet. He considered his method a good one for the public library. He suggested that libraries keep for special use of Sunday-school teachers pictures illustrating Bible history, arranged in order of the books of the Bible.

Miss Alice G. Chandler then reported on the work of the Library Art Club for 1899-1900, supplementing her paper read at the Plymouth meeting, and printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September, 1899 (24: 521).

Following her report was the experience meeting, opened by Mr. S. S. Green, of Worcester. He spoke of the two objects of having pictures in a library, (1) to give information, (2) to incite an interest in art. He advocated having exhibitions, and joining forces with the various art clubs.

Mr. C. A. Cutter took exception to Mr. Bailey's method of keeping pictures as too expensive, and described how he kept his own cheap reproductions of pictures alphabetically in manila envelopes in a box. The photographs themselves he keeps in L. B. boxes. He ended by speaking of the personal influence in showing pictures.

Mr. J. C. Dana, of Springfield, thought that too expensive a note was struck in the decoration of school-rooms. It seemed better to him to have cheaper decorations, and so call the attention of the children to the possibility of home decoration with simple things. He urged that the art of everyday life, the common things, be emphasized. He advocated money being furnished by the state to provide illustrations of the best samples of common things in the various art museums, and for the making of collections of colonial relics.

On Friday morning nearly 60 members of the affiliated clubs enjoyed a trolley ride to Adams, where they inspected the well-appointed library and were welcomed by its officers. The meeting was called to order by W. I. Fletcher, president of the Western Massachusetts club, in the Grand Army hall above the library, and a short greeting was given by Charles T. Plunkett, trustee of the library.

"The distribution of library books through schools and other local centers and by inter-library loans," was the general topic of the afternoon. It was opened by Miss Sargent with a concise interesting account of the work of that library with the schools. This was begun

in 1894 in one school and was hailed with the appreciation of the teachers. Miss Sargent said that much of the so-called juvenile literature, though classed as harmless, fails to be stimulating; quality not number is essential to form intelligence and character, a discriminating selection being more than ever necessary; she thought that work with quite young children should begin not by proscribing books as unfit, but by placing better ones in reach, and that a great variety was not so essential as several copies of the best. Books were now sent to all but the kindergartens and the high school, the teachers in the last preferring to make their own selections, and the expense of transportation being paid out of the school appropriations.

Miss Stanley, of the Brookline Public Library, then described the work of the school reference room of that library which was begun in October, 1899; and Mrs. Sanders, of Pawtucket, read a paper giving experiences with children in the library, and advocating the free use of pictures, stating that she circulated the Perry pictures in manila envelopes, on the outside of which descriptions, notes and references were written.

Mr. Foss, of the Somerville Public Library, then described the system of summer vacation cards inaugurated this summer as a convenience to citizens temporarily away from the city on their vacations, by which system patrons are allowed to take out 10 books on each card, only half of the number being fiction. 200 cards were taken out and 1142 books issued, of which 578 were fiction and 565 other works. Miss Tracy, of the Forbes Library, Northampton, told of the plan by which books from that library are circulated among the mill hands of the Bay State district. The books are carried free on the electric road on condition that the transportation is within specified hours, and the cost to the library is simply the fares of the assistants. Miss Jackson, of North Adams, spoke briefly on inter-library loans, and Rev. G. A. Jackson spoke in behalf of the bill for a library post pending in Congress. A motion to approve the bill was discussed and finally laid on the table. The joint meeting then adjourned, and the members, returning to town by trolley, were later driven over the beautiful Berkshire hills to the Hoosac tunnel station.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. W. A. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Alice N. Farr, State Normal School, Mankato.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Mrs. L. S. Tandry, Red Wing.

The eighth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at Winona, Minn., Oct. 1 and 2. Sessions were held in the Free Library, where the trustees and staff were unfailing in their courteous consideration for the comfort of the visitors. There was a good attendance, and the program proved of general interest.

The first session was opened at 2 p. m. on Monday, Oct. 1, when F. S. Bell, president of the Winona Free Library board, welcomed the association in a few cordial words. After suitable responses Miss Clara Baldwin, librarian of the state commission, gave a careful account of the "Progress of the state library commission," during the first year of its work, just closed. The main facts presented are noted elsewhere, in the report of the commission (see p. 640).

After an intermission, with music, Miss Alice N. Farr, librarian of the State Normal School, Mankato, read a paper on "The library in educational work"; Miss Julia Hess, of the St. Paul Public Library, told of curious and amusing "Happenings at the desk"; and Miss Lettie M. Crafts, of the library of the University of Minnesota, read a paper on "The reading of our youth," in which she advocated high standards, and protested against the circulation of much light fiction and stories of adventure. A lively discussion followed, in which the majority seemed opposed to Miss Craft's views.

The evening session opened at eight o'clock, with music. Dr. J. K. Hosmer read an historical paper on "How Napoleon sold Louisiana and fought a great battle about it, which history has neglected"; and the program closed with a reading from F. Hopkinson Smith by Miss Helen Staples.

On Tuesday morning a business meeting was held. In the general session that followed the first topic was "Bookbinding and repairing," presented by Otto Wolff, foreman of the Winona Republican bindery. This was an illustrated lecture, full of practical hints and useful suggestions, and proved one of the best features of the meeting. The session closed with a paper on "Newspaper clippings," by Miss Eve-line Crandall Lyon, of Fergus Falls, who gave hints for keeping records of local history through this material.

The social features of the meeting included a boat trip up the Mississippi on Tuesday afternoon, and a delightful luncheon served by the ladies of the town. The new officers elected are: President, Miss Alice N. Farr, State Normal School, Mankato; vice-president, Dr. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis; secretary, Miss Minnie McGraw (re-elected); treasurer, Mrs. L. S. Tandry, Red Wing.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Stuart Pratt, Warner.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Herbert W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

On the principle which doubtless all library associations observe, namely, that of meeting in remote parts of the state in order to benefit different librarians, the semi-annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held in the northernmost county, at Berlin, on Sept. 21.

Berlin is a unique New England city, for it looks like a western mining town; its great paper and saw mills rank largest in the world, its scenery is of Androscoggin falls and White Mountain peaks, its push and hospitality are also of the superlative kind; and Miss Hattie L. Johnson, the efficient public librarian and a vice-president of this association, has an up-to-date library in a cramped location.

The two sessions of the meeting were interesting to all present, whether librarians or laymen. Mr. Charles Stuart Pratt, the well-known magazine editor and author, sent an admirable paper on "Public libraries and children," in which he described the children's branch service which he has been the means of putting into successful operation in the 15 scattered schools of the town of Warner.

"Co-operation with teachers" was a subject on the program which did not need argument, only discussion, for it has come to be not a question of, Shall libraries help teachers? but, How can they help them most?

By means of topics connected with library school examinations and the library exhibit at the Paris Exposition, the little band of workers assembled at Berlin sought to feel their relationship to the great profession of librarianship.

In the evening, Miss Caroline H. Garland, of Dover, gave an informal essay on "The library as a friend to all," and as usual, both the spirit and the letter of her paper were original, practical, and uplifting. An exquisite humor always plays over her precepts. Mr. Arthur H. Chase, state librarian and secretary of the state commission, presided over both sessions, and closed the meeting by remarks on matters of interest to New Hampshire libraries. The State Library at Concord stands ready to advance itself and to assist others along modern lines of library work.

The owner of a great saw-mill at Berlin has, for eight years, maintained in a sunny hall looking upon Mt. Washington a kindergarten for the children of his employes. There were 40 tots, mostly tow-headed Norwegians, and there seemed begun the good work which the public library would continue. All educational work is particularly hard in a community of so many nationalities, and perhaps in no place has a library a greater mission. This, Miss Johnson recognizes.

The audience at this meeting was fortunately augmented by teachers and townspeople, and the secretary would like to here put in a plea to librarians to remember that association meetings come their way only once in several years, and that when a session is held in their county it is for them to attend. If they will come from a sense of duty they will remain from a sense of pleasure. *GRACE BLANCHARD, Secretary.*

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at Madison, N. J. Sessions will be held in the Public Library building, recently presented to Madison by D. Willis James of that place.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, N. Y. Free Circulating Library, N. Y. City.

The 10th annual meeting of the New York Library Association, held at Lake Placid, Sept. 26-28, was a most successful and inspiring one. It is difficult, within the limits of a report, to convey an adequate impression of an informal conference of five sessions, which by common consent was thought to be the best of the kind ever held; largely because of a short formal program and abundant opportunity for discussion and comment. The gathering represented library workers not only from our own state, but also from other states and Canada; a goodly number of trustees lent their presence and encouragement; and some men of letters attended the sessions.

The formal meetings opened on Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, with fully 80 in attendance. Among those present were H. J. Carr, George Iles, Wilberforce Eames, E. W. Mundy, C. H. Gould, Miss S. C. Fairchild, Miss Hannah P. James, Miss Josephine Rathbone, Miss Ella Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Faxon, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, F. P. Hill, G. T. Little, Miss Florence Woodworth, Miss M. L. Titcomb, James H. Canfield, the president of the association, introduced Mr. Dewey, who extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the Lake Placid Club, giving the assurance that every one in attendance was received "as one of the family." He called special attention to the value of the smaller library meeting, which was not hampered by the necessity of doing missionary work, but could attend to its own members and plan for their benefit and profit. For this, piazza and parlor conferences, table-talks and morning walks, rather than prolonged formal sessions, made up the ideal meeting, and created an *esprit de corps*.

Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, secretary of the association, and Mr. H. L. Elmendorf of the executive committee, made responses to this welcome; and President Carr added a few words for the A. L. A.

President Canfield then intimated that as president he was obliged to follow an uncomfortable precedent which required him to deliver an address, and spoke quite informally for perhaps half an hour. The contrast between the librarian of the olden time, who was never happier than when every book was in its place on the shelf, and the librarian of to-day, who was recognized as a central factor in university life, and as a moving factor in all life, was presented in a new light; showing clearly that a new class of public servants, "the library folk," had been created.

It was now the business of the librarians to make the calling a profession, through the actual work accomplished, as well as by direct influence. The speaker considered that in creating a profession it was necessary that all its members should have special preparation for the work, since a special object demanded this. Practice and theory should be joined to experience. The workers must choose their ends wisely, and know the means, selecting all that is best adapted to the work, keeping in view always the relative perspective and importance of all its branches. They must not only see clearly, but far, and recognizing the largeness and extent of the work, must be willing to wait for the largest and broadest result of their labors. Great stress was laid on the willingness to wait. It is better to work with a community five years, and bring it intelligently to one's point of view, than to work out one's problems brilliantly in a short time, without the accompanying intelligent co-operation of the public.

The second point enlarged upon was work with the young; and the definite relations of libraries to good citizenship, especially through the young, was the key-note struck. It is necessary, said the speaker, for the librarian to work for the future status of the community; the young must be brought to the library, and through books given new visions of a new land and a new life. In bringing them to the library, they will receive some of its spirit, which means that boys will be off the streets and girls will have thoughts worth thinking. Thus there will be a leading up to larger things and a new generation of readers.

A general discussion on "The public school and the public library" followed. In stating the question, Dr. Canfield dwelt on the absolute necessity of education for the future citizens of our country. The public library stands with the public school as a constant force and factor in the development and safety of the government and should be considered one of the portals to citizenship. Have we as librarians determined on the best way to reach the young? Are we really getting at the heart of the matter, so that the current is setting toward us? Are we in earnest in this matter, or working at it only superficially? What may we do for the public

schools? The earnest discussion on these questions that followed was opened by Mr. Elmendorf who emphasized again the need of the work, the promise of it, and its ethical side. The test of successful library work will be whether we make good citizens or not. It is our manifest duty to impress on the child that his time for education has but commenced when he leaves school. Let the library be the heart of the school, and to this end stand close to the teacher. Mr. Elmendorf unfolded various plans that were being tried in Buffalo, as possible solutions of this great problem. Mr. Gaillard, Miss James, and Mr. Peck continued the discussion. Mr. Gaillard dwelt upon the extension of library work through the efforts of individual teachers and cited instances of teachers who had indorsed readers' applications in large numbers and thus became responsible for the books borrowed; he also spoke of the importance of posting library bulletins in school-rooms.

The session Wednesday evening was prefaced by a "cathedral fire" in the depth of the woods; it was a fantastic sight, and one never to be forgotten, the fire-light bringing out the trunks of the trees and their interlacing branches like great cathedral columns and arches, while the fire itself made fire-worship seem neither remote nor impossible. Filled with the spirit of the fire, the members assembled for the evening conference, which was a "burning meeting" in very truth. The first paper, "The library and the Young Men's Christian Association," by Mr. George B. Hodge, educational secretary of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A., introduced a new line for library workers to follow. Mr. Hodge, in the account of his association's work, rivaled the most ardent enthusiasm displayed among the members of the library association.

The paper dwelt at some length on the libraries and reading-rooms of the Y. M. C. A. as at present conducted and used, and the work of the educational classes, showing that the aim was to create a living, permanent interest among the students for the habitual reading of good books, and that, as in the public schools, there must be a vital connection between these classes and other departments of the Y.M.C.A. and the public library. Mr. Hodge believed that the working library of each Y. M. C. A. should be essentially a reference library, including besides the works of general reference, books devoted — 1. to the various features of the physical work, athletics, clean sport and recreation; 2. to the social part of the association work; 3. to the work of the educational department; 4. to Bible study and religious work in general. Until this plan for the association library is developed, it is hoped that there may be thorough co-operation with the public library, whereby its equivalent may be realized, and to this end five ways were suggested: 1. The catalog of the public library should be in the reading-room of the association. 2. Library bulletins, bearing upon subjects in the various departments of the association, should be posted in conspicuous places in the associa-

tion building. 3. The Y. M. C. A. can advantageously profit by travelling libraries, not only from the state, but also by those sent from the local public library. 4. The Y. M. C. A. can be made a delivery station for the local library, or 5. better still, a branch of the library.

Mr. Eastman opened the discussion on the paper by emphasizing the points of co-operation that were suggested. Mr. Dewey, Dr. Canfield and Mr. Elmendorf spoke of the desirability of co-operation with the Y. M. C. A., their opinion being that the association should have reference books only, and the circulation for home use should be from the public library, in order not to duplicate work. One speaker suggested that in small villages and towns the Y. M. C. A. and the library could well be in the same building, rather than to attempt two separate existences; while in cities, the Y. M. C. A. could be used as one of the branches of the public library, as had been suggested.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. Francis W. Halsey read an interesting paper on "Book-reviewing, the old order and the new," in which he alluded to several instances when books now regarded as masterpieces, were rejected by several publishers before one ventured to take them, and dwelt upon the characteristics of criticism.

At the close of the session the members adjourned to the balcony and to the boats below to watch the effect of the "lake fires"—fires of brushwood laid upon the piles of stone around the lake—and, as they watched, one of the well-known personalities of the Adirondack forest told a story of human failing and endeavor.

Melvin G. Dodge, librarian of Hamilton College, opened the session Thursday morning with a paper on "The twentieth century library and the farmer." The farmer is no longer to be considered an isolated factor, for with the advent of electric cars and long-distance telephones a new era is opening for him, which will remove his isolation, and help him feel the heart-throb of the world. The farmers' institute, university extension, and the rounding out of this system by affording the necessary books, the work of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and of some of the states in marking out reading courses and distributing literature among the farmers, are all prominent elements in this change in rural life. The travelling library is the present hope of the farming districts, but that huge libraries will grow up in the country is not a Utopian dream. There is need, however, of a more thorough awakening among librarians to this phase of library extension. The new thoughts suggested by Mr. Dodge's paper led to an animated discussion.

Miss Titcomb told of the large work before the state library commissions in instructing the librarians of rural communities, especially as to the needs of the community regarding books. They must be given the right idea of how to get the books before their public, as well as what books to put upon their shelves.

Some of the speakers dwelt upon the special adaptation of the travelling library to farming districts, and various methods of circulating the books were suggested, such as keeping the library in the post-office; or, when the 20th century rolls around, of the librarian taking regular trips in a library wagon to exchange and distribute books, the travelling library thus being the seed, which would develop into the full-grown plant of a public library for these communities. Dr. Canfield held that the hope of agriculture lay in the public library. He commended the useful work that the travelling libraries were doing and had yet to do; but it must not be overlooked that their greatest mission was to lead to the development of a permanent rural public library.

Mr. Dewey considered that the country districts offered the best opportunity now for good library work, and that the question of their existence and organization was a most vital one. The work must be done on the ground, and some one must be on hand to lend vigor and vitality to the movement. Mr. Eastman closed the discussion by outlining some of the practical problems of organization and administration in rural communities. Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Craigie, Miss Avery, and Mr. Griswold also took part in this discussion.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the "Curriculum of the library schools," based on the report of the Committee on Library Schools presented at its Montreal conference. Among the remarks that followed from experienced librarians were many which commended the work of the library schools, as well as those which criticised unfavorably their work. Miss James considered that library school graduates had more ideas, more enthusiasm than ten ordinary librarians. Mr. Elmendorf also spoke in commendation of graduates whom he had employed. Miss Rathbone stated that the library schools were anxious that this subject should be thoroughly discussed, because the proper training of librarians was what the schools had at heart, and they wished to know from librarians themselves in what way the courses of the schools could be amplified or improved, so that students might be better fitted for the work which would devolve upon them. It has been said that the schools pay too much attention to the details of cataloging and of the administration of public libraries, and not to subjects which would fit their students for the administration of college or state libraries. The schools, however, have not as yet been called upon to fill such positions, but they are called upon to recommend students to fill the positions of librarians, reference assistants, and catalogers in public libraries. It would be impossible and impracticable to train those who would be fitted to take a position at the head of the art, the music, or the medical department of a large library. Experience in desk work, children's work, etc., can be given, and Pratt Institute does give this actual practical work. Mr. Hill said that he knew by practical experience that the library schools did not

manceuvre in finding employment for their graduates, and he wished to put himself on record as being of this opinion. He would prefer to employ a library school graduate rather than an assistant who had had two years' training in a public library. The library schools can not be expected to give experience to their students, but they can give a training that will fit them to assume responsibility, and with that experience will come. He thought it would be necessary to extend the course of the library schools. Miss Briggs spoke of the value of practical training in libraries.

Mr. Brandegee, one of the Utica trustees, speaking from the point of view of another profession, emphasized the value of professional training, and pointed out that in the legal profession school training has superseded in value experience in a justice's court, and such training is now required and demanded. It is not necessary to teach the library spirit, that "is born, not made," but it is necessary to teach methods and principles of library economy. He knew that training counted and helped; there is a valuable example for other assistants in the illumination that the library school furnishes to its pupils. Mr. Dewey took issue on the teaching of the library spirit; in many cases it is latent, and teaching must bring it out. Experience shows that anything that is worth doing is worth doing well, and worth teaching well, and the library spirit can be taught. There must be co-operation between libraries and library schools; from librarians should come the criticism of methods employed in the schools. Let the librarians watch their graduate assistants, and suggest to the schools those things which should be supplied in the course and the training. Mrs. Fairchild expressed the hope that in the future the important library positions would be filled by "library-school graduates of experience." The school can teach other things than cataloging, and in order that the students may have a rounded training, the faculty ask for the help of librarians and trustees in perfecting the curriculum. Miss Foote, speaking on the question of training apprentices, said that it was difficult to do this work in a satisfactory manner on account of the demands upon their time through routine duty. Mrs. Elmendorf spoke of the desirability of having practical librarians upon the faculty of the library school. At present there is not a sufficiently large number of practical librarians among them; the members of the faculty are not those who know the stress of library work. Mr. Elmendorf said that librarians did not know books themselves thoroughly enough; it is their duty to make people know books, therefore library students must be taught some books, and made to know them thoroughly.

The Thursday afternoon session opened with a question box; and discussion followed upon the circulation of magazines, bound and unbound; upon the relation between the library and the trustees; and upon the St. Louis plan of circulating extra copies of popular fiction.

At the close of a spirited discussion of these topics, Mrs. Craigie gave an account of the work of the park libraries in Brooklyn.

The only paper of the evening session, which was presented by Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, treated of "Sunday school libraries, past, present and future." Their value, usefulness and status were considered at length, and it was clearly shown that in many cases the conscientious work of the public library fulfilled all that had been demanded in the past of the Sunday-school library, and could now well absorb it. An animated discussion followed.

The formal business transacted during the conference was as follows:

On the question as to the advisability of formally participating in the annual mid-winter meeting of the New York City Library Club, after full discussion it was resolved that the executive board of the New York Library Association be instructed to concentrate its efforts on one meeting, to be held annually. It was further resolved that it be the policy of the association to have a permanent place for the annual meeting. It was again resolved that the executive board be instructed to establish "library week" at Lake Placid, every autumn; within which week the set programs of the associations should be carried out. It was further resolved that a cordial invitation be extended to the library workers of Canada and of states other than New York to participate in "library week." A resolution was offered and adopted that the executive board of the association be requested to carefully consider a plan for distinct library conferences, to be held at different points in the state during each calendar year under the auspices and general advisory control of the association; and report the same, in as nearly perfect form as possible, at the next annual meeting of the association.

A pleasant incident was the adoption of two resolutions; one congratulating Mr. J. N. Larned on the completion of his "Guide to American history" and conveying sincere thanks for his arduous and unrequited toil; the other, expressing to Mr. George Iles the thanks and appreciation of the association for his gift of \$5000, which, with the gift of Mr. Larned's services as editor, made the annotated bibliography of American History possible. When the fact was elicited that the sum named should be multiplied by two, prolonged applause was evoked. During the proceedings greetings were received from the Massachusetts Library Club, and the friendly courtesy was reciprocated. The committee on nominations reported, and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo; Vice-president, Wm. H. Austin, Cornell University Library; Secretary, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown; Treasurer, J. N. Wing, New York Free Circulating Library.

The excellence of the papers presented, the enthusiasm of the discussion, and the warm recognition of the work of colleagues, together with a concourse of congenial people, a cordial

welcome, a cheery abiding place, a flotilla of boats upon a peaceful lake, a golf course in a scene of unrivaled beauty, where the majestic mountain peaks rise to the sky and where the dark beauty of balsam and of pine gives a mysterious charm to the landscape; all these are among the things which helped to make the annual meeting, 1900, of the New York Library Association a memorable one, to mark a week whose charm will live in the minds of all who were part of the gathering.

M. EMogene HAZELTINE, *Secretary.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

Secretary: Miss Bertha A. M. Brown, Eau Claire.

Treasurer: Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Zimmerman, John Cramer Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Department Libraries, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College.

The October meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4. About 75 librarians were present. The subject of the afternoon was "Resources of Brooklyn libraries." The following librarians responded for their libraries, in the order in which they were called upon.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, librarian and director of the Pratt Institute Free Library, having returned from Europe only the day before the meeting, Miss Mary L. Davis spoke for that library. She said that that library contains over 70,000 volumes and is a general reference and circulating library. The reading-room contains over 300 periodicals, besides 13 newspapers. There are over 17,000 books in the reference department, including over 1000 books in the art department; a collection of 16,298 photographs is one of the features of this library. The children's room, with its collection of 2500 books and 12 magazines and papers, is an important part of the work.

Miss Fanny Hull, librarian of the Union for Christian Work, said that there are 45,000 volumes in that library, and that it increases annually at the rate of 3000 or 4000 volumes. It is a free general library.

Miss Irene Hackett, librarian of the Y. M. C. A., reported that that library contains about 17,000 books, which circulate among its members only, but reference use is free to all. It is specially strong in religious books. It is also a repository for U. S. government documents.

Mr. W. W. Bishop, in the absence of Mr. C. A. Green, librarian of the Spicer Memorial Library at the Polytechnic Institute, said that that library contained about 12,000 books, general in scope. In the same building is a school library of about 1500 volumes, of which Mr. Bishop has charge. The books in both libraries circulate among the students of the Institute only, but reference use is free to all.

Miss Fanny D. Fish, librarian of the Y. W. C. A., said that their library of about 9000 is free to members of the association, reading-room and reference use being free to all women. The collection is general in character.

Miss S. A. Hutchinson, librarian of the Department Libraries of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, reported that that library of about 26,000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets is being reorganized, and that it expected to specialize in art and scientific books.

Miss Miriam S. Draper, librarian of the Children's Museum Library of the Brooklyn

Institute of Arts and Sciences, said that that library was for reference and reading-room use only. Its aim and purposes is to interest young people in nature study and science, and it tries to co-operate with the teachers of the city. Nearly all of its 1100 books are new, and latest editions have been purchased.

Miss Julia B. Anthony, librarian of the Packer Collegiate Institute, said that hers was the library of a secondary school, intended to advance the pupils in their work. It numbered about 7000 volumes, one third being in English and American literature. The students of the school are instructed as to how to use the library.

Miss Mabel Farr, librarian of the Adelphi Academy, reported 9000 books for that library, with circulation limited to students of the academy, but reference use free to all.

Mr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian of the Brooklyn Free Library, said that that library was unique in its development. It is owned and controlled by the city, and has at present seven branches in the city. It is not so prominent as yet for its resources as for the availability of the material for use by the general public. Its policy is to put the greatest number of books possible into the hands of the people, and while its branches contain standard general reference books, the library does not yet aim to do the reference work of the city.

Miss Emma Toedteberg, of the Long Island Historical Society, was unable to be present, so that library was not heard from.

Mr. W. A. Bardwell, librarian of the Brooklyn Library, sent a paper in which he said that his was a subscription library, containing 150,000 volumes. 300 periodicals are on the tables of their reading-room, and among its resources are files of the Brooklyn and Manhattan newspapers from 1860 to date.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, President of the Brooklyn Library Association, sent a letter in which she wished the club success and said that the work of that association was more for organization and extension than for technical library work.

The meeting was then thrown open to the members for a general discussion of library topics, after which it adjourned until the first Thursday in December.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A.A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1900-1901.

The fall term opened Wednesday, Oct. 3, with the following students:

Senior class.

Barker, Emma Elizabeth, Plattsburg, N. Y., B.A. Wellesley College, 1898, Assistant Albany Y. M. A. Library, 1899-; Bascom, Elvira Lucile, Greensburg, O., B.A. Allegheny College, 1894; Brown, Charles Harvey, Troy, N. Y., B.A. Wesleyan University, 1897, M.A. 1899. Assistant Wesleyan University Library, 1897-99; Hall, Drew Bert, Brunswick, Me., B.A. Bowdoin College, 1899, Assistant Bowdoin College Library, 1895-1900; Hays, Alice Newman, Pasadena, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1896; Hyde, Sara Gardner, Ware, Mass., Mt. Holyoke College, 1892; Keller, Helen Rex, Jamaica Plain, Mass., B.L. Smith College, 1899; Lyman, Mary Alice, Waverly, N. Y., B.L. Smith College, 1899; Maltbie, Anna Louise, Granby, Ct., Smith College, 1894-95; Phelps, Anna Redfield, Syracuse, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1873, Trustee Glen Haven (N. Y.) Public Library; Sanderson, Edna May, Albany, N. Y., Wellesley College, 1899; Vought, Sabra Wilbur, Jamestown, N. Y., B.A. Allegheny College, 1899; Whitmore, Frank Hayden, Gardiner, Me., B.A. Harvard University, 1899; Yust, William Frederick, Peace Creek, Kan., B.A. Central Wesleyan College, 1893, M.A. 1898, University of Chicago, 1894-96, Assistant University of Chicago Library, 1896-99.

Junior class.

Avery, Jessie Ruth, Rochester, N. Y., Vassar College, 1898-99; Barr, Charles James, River Forest, Ill., Ph.B. University of Michigan, 1892; Burnham, Alice Miriam, Hamilton, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1900; Clafin, Louise, Cleveland, O., Ph.B. College for Women of Western Reserve University, 1898, Assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1899-1900; Colcord, Mabel, Dover, Mass., B.A. Radcliffe College, 1895; Converse, Minnie Louise, Saginaw, W. S., Mich., B.A. University of Michigan, 1886; Crampton, Susan Charlotte, St. Albans, Vt., B.A. Vassar College, 1894; Cramton, Ellen Brown, Rutland, Vt., B.A. Wellesley College, 1900; Crewitt, Mrs. Julia (Sumner), Omaha, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1898, M.A. 1900;

Davidson, Irville Fay, Weymouth, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1897; Deming, Margaret Childs, Sacramento, Cal., University of California, 1890-91, B.A. Stanford University, 1897; Dunn, Florence Elizabeth, Waterville, Me., B.A. Colby College, 1896; Fuller, Frances Howard, New York City, B.A. Vassar College, 1894; Gay, Ernest Lewis, Boston, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1897; Glen, Henry, Schenectady, N. Y., B.A. Union College, 1893; LL.B. Albany Law School, 1895, Librarian Schenectady (N. Y.) Free Public Library, 1895-1900; Green, Lillian Pearle, Stanford University, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1898, Assistant Stanford University Library, 1893-1900; Hawkins, Emma Jean, Malone, N. Y., B.M. Smith College, 1897; Houghton, Mabelle Celia, Littleton, Mass., B.A. Stetson University, 1897, Assistant Forbes Library, Northampton (Mass.), 1899-1900; Hunter, Dexter, Jr., Albany, N. Y., B.A. Harvard University, 1899; Lamb, Eliza, Utica, N. Y., B.A. Western College, 1900, Assistant Western College Library, 1896-1900; Mann, Olive Louise, Florence, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1900; Mullan, Lydia, Lincoln, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1892, M.A. 1896; Peck, George Mann, Phelps, N. Y., B.A. Williams College, 1892, Librarian Lawrenceville (N. J.) School Library, 1899-1900; Pope, Seth Ellis, Gardiner, Me., B.A. Bowdoin College, 1895; Pritchett, Sadie Byrd, Glasgow, Mo., Mt. Holyoke College, 1887-88, Washington University, 1890-91, M.A. Pritchett College, 1891; Rodgers, Anna Hendricks, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1900, Junior Assistant N. Y. State Library for short periods, 1896-1900; Rodgers, Jane, Topeka, Kan., B.A. Washburn College, 1897, Assistant Washburn College Library, 1895-97; Smith, Mary Alice, Worcester, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1897, Assistant Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library, 1897-1900; Stimson, Florence, Avondale, Cincinnati, O., University of Cincinnati, 1896-98; Taber, Josephine, Salem, O., Wellesley College, 1883-85; Wade, Edith Sutliff, Verdoe, N. Y., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1900; Whittemore, Benjamin Arthur, Cambridgeport, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1892, M.A. 1893, Librarian Worcester Academy Library 1897-98; Whittier, Florence Bertha, Riverside, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1899; Wiggin, Pauline Gertrude, Manchester, N. H., B.L. Smith College, 1890, M.A. Radcliffe College, 1895.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Instruction began Sept. 19. Seventeen seniors and 31 juniors have registered. The new students represent the following institutions: Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Doane College, Illinois Wesleyan University, Iowa Wesleyan University, Kansas Agricultural College, Lenox College, Northwestern University, Oxford College, Wesleyan University (Middletown), and the universities of Cincinnati, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, 11 coming from the University of Illinois. Ten of the juniors have college degrees.

The following home states are represented by the juniors: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Hawaii.

Among the positions filled since last report are the following:

Alice Tyler, '94, secretary, Iowa State library commission.

Mrs. Martha B. Clark, '95, organizer, Glasgow (Mo.) Public Library.

Jessie F. Ogden, '95, cataloger, Library of Congress.

Mabel Marvin, '96, head cataloger, University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shuey Southward, '96, instructor in library science, University of Minnesota, summer school.

Jane Cooke, '99, organizer, Piqua (O.) Public Library.

Marion Sparks, '99, cataloger, Academy of Science, Davenport, Ia.

Sarah Ambler, 1900, assistant cataloger, Academy of Science, Davenport, Ia.

Florence M. Beck, 1900, librarian, Eastern Illinois Normal School.

Torstein Jahr, 1900, organizer, Lutheran College, Decorah, Ia.

Anna M. Price, 1900, organizer, University of South Dakota.

Ida Sawyer, 1900, assistant librarian, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill.

Shawhan, Gertrude, 1900, cataloger, Library of Congress.

Adam J. Strohm, 1900, librarian, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.

Caroline Wandell, 1900, assistant organizer, Oxford (N. Y.) Public Library.

W. O. Waters, 1900, order clerk, University of Illinois.

Lucy B. Ely Willcox, 1900, loan desk assistant, Univ. of Ill.

Helen P. Bennett, 1901, Librarian Mattoon (Ill.) Public Library.

Mabel K. Davidson, 1901, assistant, Joliet (Ill.) Public Library.

Clara Howard, 1901, assistant, Bloomington (Ill.) Public Library.

Mary Thompson, 1901, assistant, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge, Ph.B. Cornell University, B.L.S. New York State Library School, has been appointed reference librarian and assistant professor of library economy.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, Director.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The *Library Association Record* for July contained a review of "French fiction and French juvenile literature for the public library," including selected lists, by Henry Guppy, which has been also issued as a "separate" in neat pamphlet form.

LOCAL.

Alfred, Me. Parsons Memorial L. The corner-stone of the Parsons Memorial Library building was laid on Aug 30.

American Congregational Assoc. L., Boston. (47th rpt.) The library now contains 42,358 v., 48,747 pm., and 40,412 periodicals. The use of its books is increasing, especially among ministers. New shelf-lists have been prepared and the classification has been much improved. There is a complete card catalog. The chief gifts of the year are noted. Among them was the deposit, with promise of future donation, of an excellent selection of works on New Testament criticism from Arthur W. Tyler.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. (1st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99.) This is the 32d report of the Young Men's Library Association, but the first report of the recently created Carnegie Library, free to the public. As the year covered was entirely one of reorganization there are no figures of circulation, the present quarters of the library being too small to accommodate the users of a free library. The delivery of books for general home use has therefore been postponed until the completion of the new building. Miss Wallace gives a brief history of the movement which resulted in the merging of the Young Men's Library with the Carnegie foundation, and reviews the reorganization which followed. A cataloging department was established under charge of Miss Julia Rankin, and an apprentice class was formed, applicants being selected by competitive examination. The plans for the new building are described, and the report contains the library by-laws, adopted June 8, 1899, the terms of competition for the building and the report of the jury of award.

The corner stone of the new library building was laid on the afternoon of Sept. 28. Elaborate exercises were held, and there was a large attendance from all classes. The stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, and the chief address was by Chancellor Hill, of the University of Georgia.

Bloomfield, N. J. Watsessing F. P. L. Assoc. The new building recently erected by the library association was dedicated on Sept. 14. Its total cost was \$2500, which was defrayed by public subscription. The library contains about 2300 v., and was organized in 1888.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. In preparing the annual budget for October, the library authorities have asked an appropriation from the city of \$160,000, instead of the \$40,000 heretofore allowed. It is desired to add seven more branch libraries to the eight now established.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, '99.) This substantial report, well printed, with many portraits and illustrations, is practically an historical record of the Cincinnati Public Library, from its organization as the Ohio School Library in 1853 to the present time. There are 84 pages devoted to this record, being the report of W. T. Porter, president of the library board, to which are appended a memorial tribute to the late librarian, A. W. Whelpley, the reports of the acting librarian, W. E. Barnwell, and of several departments, and the usual appendices.

The statistics for the year are as follows: Added 4772; total 225,275. Issued, home use 400,460 (fict. 79%), of which 2145 were two weeks' issue from the delivery stations; lib. use 207,451; use of periodicals and newspapers 622,313. There are now 29,634 enrolled borrowers. Receipts \$90,890.56; expenses \$60,912.77.

The establishment of delivery stations was first considered in August, 1898, as the result of the report of the "committee on inspection," but was not authorized until Feb. 2, 1899, "and from that date began the real work of establishing, developing, and successfully conducting the 33 delivery stations now supplying the people of Hamilton county."

President Porter's report brings the work of the library down to May, 1900, and reviews the important events of the later period. The death of Mr. Whelpley and the election of his successor, N. D. C. Hodges, in April last, are recorded; as are the various changes in administration—the better lighting of the library, change of the delivery-room, and other alterations to the building, the introduction of a new delivery system, and the inauguration of work on a complete dictionary card catalog. The children's department, established largely through the generosity of Mr. Frank Wiborg, has proved most popular; and many plans have been outlined and undertaken to give the library wider usefulness and more modern equipment.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The city sinking fund commission has fixed the tax levy for library purposes at five-tenths of a mill, the same as for last year. The library board had asked for an increase of one-tenth of a mill; the rate allowed reduces the library's resources \$14,000.

Conway, Mass. Field Memorial L. The corner-stone of the library building, to be given to Conway by Marshall Field, of Chicago, as a memorial to his father and mother, was laid on July 4. The building will cost \$100,000, aside from endowment. The architects are Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) F. P. L. (18th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added circulating lib., 362; total 22,356. Issued, home use, 63,310 (fict. 42,642.) New registration 592; total borrowers 8601.

It is much regretted that the reduced income of the library has compelled the discontinuance of the circulation of magazines. The age limit has been removed and fines reduced from five to two cents per day.

Dublin, N. H. Farnham L. The cornerstone of the new library building given by Mrs. Farnham, of New York, as a memorial to her husband, Horace Putnam Farnham, was laid on July 10. There were elaborate exercises, and the address of the occasion was delivered by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Brooklyn. The building is to be an artistic and well-arranged structure, of field stone, and will have a book capacity of 7000 or 8000 v.; it will cost about \$20,000. Dublin has long claimed the distinction of having had the first free public library in the United States. This was the Dublin Juvenile Library, established in 1822, the use of whose books was free to all persons in the town. After 1825 it was sustained by voluntary contributions up to the time of its support by taxation by vote of the town. There were several other libraries in Dublin at earlier dates, the first being that of the Library Society, established in 1793, and incorporated by act of the legislature in 1797. In 1824 the Dublin Literary Society was formed and incorporated for the purpose of establishing a library, and in 1835 it united with the Library Society, the Juvenile Library, and the Ladies' Library, under the name of the Union Library. The Ladies' Library was established in 1799. The Union Library now contains upwards of 2500 cataloged volumes, besides a considerable number of uncataloged volumes of the old Juvenile Library. It will be housed in the new Farnham library building. The librarian is Mrs. Minnie E. Leffingwell.

Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L. (27th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1900.) Added 1847; total 24,488. Issued, home use 85,344; lib. use 23,391; school use 30,889; total 139,624, a gain of 18,826 over the previous year. Total registration 4288.

In addition to the report of Miss Lindsay, the librarian, there are reports from the heads of the reference department, the catalog department, and the circulating department, all of which cover the activities of the library in interesting and careful fashion. The directors also review the period in a brief report.

"The event of the year, and in fact, the event in the history of this library, was the reception of a proposal early in January, from Mr. Charles F. Grey, to erect a library building to cost \$100,000, conditioned upon an acceptable site being provided, 'which shall be furnished, cleared of buildings, free of cost or incumbrance, and the premises after purchase removed from the tax list.' A site acceptable to Mr. Grey has been decided upon, and steps are being taken, which it is hoped will soon result in securing the necessary funds to purchase it."

Galveston, Tex. In July the Rosenberg Library Association was chartered for the purpose of organizing and establishing a free public library, in accord with the will of the late Henry Rosenberg. The Rosenberg bequest for library purposes now amount to about \$500,000.

Guthrie (O. T.) P. L. The library established through the efforts of the Guthrie feder-

ation of women's clubs, was opened in July, with about 300 v. It is placed in a centrally located and attractive room, and is open two afternoons each week. A subscription fee of \$2 a year is charged.

Hazelwood, Pa. Carnegie L. The Carnegie Library of Hazelwood, one of the branches of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, was dedicated on Aug. 16, and was opened for the delivery of books on the following morning.

Montgomery (Ala.) L. Assoc. On June 19 the library completed its first year. The report of Miss Laura Elmore, librarian, printed in the local press, gives record of a total of 1196 v. There are 310 members who pay \$1 a year. It is recommended that the subscription price be raised to \$3 yearly, otherwise the library "will die a natural death, or unnatural, let us say."

New Britain (Ct.) Institute L. (46th rpt.—year ending April, 1900.) Added 667; total 19,407. Issued, home use 43,150.

The reading-room has often been crowded, and there is lack of sufficient accommodations for users generally. The present subscription of \$1 per year for home use of books has never given the library an adequate income, and it is pointed out that administration in the new library building will involve much larger annual expenses. "If at any time it should be deemed advisable to make the library free in all its departments additional means must be provided. It is believed that when the matter is properly presented to the voters of New Britain the necessary aid will be voted as freely as for its public schools."

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L. (10th rpt., and 17th rpt. of F. C. L.—year ending March 31, 1900.) Added 824; total 7605. "The Free Circulating Library, which is leased by the Free Public Library, furnishes 935 additional volumes, making 16,905 volumes accessible to the public." Issued, home use 53,387 (fict. and juv. 75%); visitors to reading-room 31,167. Receipts, F. P. L. \$3570.86; expenses \$3548.58. Receipts, F. C. L. \$1055.45; expenses \$1738.43.

"Access to shelves, with the exception of fiction, has been allowed as far as practicable. Nothing in the management of the library, since its beginning, has given so much satisfaction to its patrons. The advantage to the public quite overbalances the trouble of straightening out the shelves, which has to be done frequently. In this also there has been very little loss. At the stock taking in August, 1899, only two books were unaccounted for."

More book room is greatly needed, especially in the children's room.

New York City Libraries. W. R. Eastman, library inspector, sends the following statistics of New York City libraries, for the year ending June 30, additional to those given in *L. J.*, Sept., p. 590:

Manhattan borough:	Circulation:
College Settlement Library.....	11,900
DeWitt Memorial Library.....	13,245
Kingsbridge Free Library.....	8,881

The circulation of Pratt Institute Library for the year is given as 242,757 v.

Newtown (Ct.) P. L. The corner-stone of the new library building, given to Newtown by Miss Rebecca Beach, of New Haven, was laid on July 24.

Oak Park, Ill. Scoville Institute L. (12th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1900.) Added 962; total 12,051. Issued, home use 58,007 (fict. 76%), a gain of 5000 over the preceding year; of these 16,506 were issued from the children's department. Visitors to reference-room 13,305; no record of use is kept. New registration 713; cards in use 4777.

An excellent little report, giving record of energetic work in clear and compact form. The experiment of free access to the shelves has been greatly enjoyed by the public and no special inconvenience or serious disarrangement of books has resulted.

In cataloging, the annotation of all author cards has been begun, and all new books put into circulation have been provided with a slip pasted in the front, bearing a note about the value or interest of the book or the work of the author. "The reviews are taken from literary periodicals of standing and always acknowledge the source of the criticism. The many commendatory expressions heard from our patrons convince us that this method is helpful to readers in selecting a book that they will enjoy. It has also occurred to us to add a list of historical references to the note in the case of important historical novels. So far we have done this but for four books—'Janice Meredith,' 'Richard Carvel,' 'Via Crucis,' and 'When knighthood was in flower.'"

In the children's room the double-entry system has been adopted with gratifying results. "This gives us in the library not only a permanent record of the use of every book that we may know at a glance who has read it, when they had it, how long they kept it, and if they ever took it again, but a permanent record also of the reading of every child who draws books. The value of such statistics for the parents, the teacher, and the library can hardly be overestimated. We know, theoretically, what books a child of a certain age or grade in school ought to read, but what that child does read when he is free to choose for himself from a good collection is a matter of interest and importance."

Special work has been done with the schools through picture bulletins, visits and readings by the librarian to schools, special collections, and other efforts.

Oshkosh (Wis.) P. L. The fine library building erected for Oshkosh through the bequests of the late Marshall Harris and Philetus Sawyer was dedicated on Sept. 3 with elaborate exercises. The building has cost about \$78,000, and is a massive and imposing structure of Bedford limestone. The Harris bequest of \$75,000 was made in 1895, by Mrs. Abby S. Harris, who thus carried out the expressed intentions of her husband. It was made upon

condition that within three years an equal sum should be raised for the same purpose. This was finally accomplished, through the bequest of \$25,000 from Hon. Philetus Sawyer, supplemented by the issue of city bonds for \$51,000. The sum of about \$90,000 remains as a trust fund, the income to be appropriated for library maintenance.

Ottumwa, Ia. The question of a library tax levy, to enable Ottumwa to accept the gift of \$50,000 for a library building from Andrew Carnegie, was submitted to vote at a special election on June 13. Men and women alike voted upon the question, and the proposition was carried by a narrow margin, through the vigorous support of the women. Suit was thereupon brought to defeat the measure on the ground that the election was illegal because the voting of women was unconstitutional. In July decision was rendered by Judge Eichelberger in favor of the complainants, ruling that women had no right to vote in the library election, because, although the statute gives them that right, the constitution does not recognize as voters any except male adult citizens. This election, it is held, was an "election authorized by law," and therefore recognized by the constitution. As women are not recognized by the constitution as voters, they had therefore no right to vote in this election.

Immediately after the announcement of this decision a public meeting was held by those interested in the library movement, at which resolutions were passed in favor of petitioning the city council to call another election for voting on the library proposition. The library committee stated that "at such second election it is the intention not to deny the right of any woman to vote at the respective booths. Were the proposed vote of any woman rejected, the parties who have heretofore in court denied the right of women to vote at such election would, it is suggested, not hesitate to take the opposite ground and seek to declare such election illegal because the women had not been permitted to vote. The ballots of the men and women being kept separate, should the male vote carry the election, as it is fully believed they will do, it would not be essential to count the vote of the women in the event of litigation."

The second election on the library project was held on Sept. 24, when the proposition was carried by almost 500 majority, of which 272 votes were cast by men. A strong effort was made by those opposed to the library to defeat the measure, and antagonistic circulars were widely distributed. The fact that men cast a majority of the deciding votes settled further legal question of the validity of the election.

On Oct. 1 the establishment of the library was further advanced by the passage of a resolution by the city council providing for a board of trustees, and defining the duties of trustees and providing rules and regulations for the management of the building and its contents. Nine trustees were provided for, and these officers were confirmed by the council on Oct. 2. Further appointments to the board are to be made by the mayor.

Pennsylvania State L. (Rpt., 1898.) This is the first report of Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian, and is issued in a volume of 268 pages, illustrated, gilt-edged, and handsomely bound.

The number of additions for the year was 3253 and 754 pamphlets, making the total at the time of the report 100,555 volumes and 6786 pamphlets. The number of volumes in the report for 1898 was given as 141,316. The apparent loss of over 40,000 volumes in a single year is due to the fact that the books had never before been counted.

During the year the library was classified on the basis of the Dewey system, "with a number of modifications by which it was adapted to the special needs of the state library." The classification is published as a part of the report, and its general plan is given elsewhere (see p. 659). Instead of 10, it contains 19 general classes. The library was also cataloged, an appropriation having been made by the legislature for that purpose, to the amount of \$6000. 54 persons were employed, and the work was completed in six weeks. The results of cataloging on such a method would be interesting to observe. The catalog was made on the "two-card system of cataloging, each book appearing upon two cards, one headed by the author's name, the other headed by the most important and significant word in the title." There is no subject catalog. In cataloging works in foreign languages, "the English translation of the title was used, followed by the statement that the book was 'written in French,' or 'German,' or whatever the language in which it appeared." Dr. Reed continues: "In 1883 an appropriation had been made for classifying and preparing a card catalog, and again in 1885 a second appropriation had been made for fixtures for such a catalog, but neither cards, catalog, nor fixtures remain to tell the story of their use. During the preceding eight years \$12,500 had been expended for cataloging without apparent result unless the incomplete manuscript of the law catalog be considered as a part of the product of the appropriations."

The brief report is followed by full appendixes. A full classed list of accessions covers 91 pages. It is unnecessarily wasteful in method of entry, giving a separate line for every volume of a dictionary or encyclopaedia, and a hasty glance reveals such typographical errors as Charlotte Herkis Stetson, Edmond Demolius, Laura McConachie, Norris, Frank McTeague, Andrew Long, etc. In the subject arrangement blunders abound; "Greece in the nineteenth century," "Russia under Alexander III," and other equally foreign works, appear under History of Great Britain, and there is an entire lack of uniformity in method of entry.

The most useful feature of the report, and one that deserves commendation, is the continuation from the previous report of the "Check list of laws, minutes, journals, and documents published by Pennsylvania," for the period 1682-1897, covering p. 175-268.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. (4th rpt. — year ending Jan. 1, 1900.) Added 29,113 v., 2074

pm.; total 96,172 v., 6243 pm. Issued, home use 345,590 (fict. 68.40%), of which 176,378 were drawn from the central library; ref. use (central lib.) 118,354. New registration 9303; total registration 27,137; reading-room attendance 420,608.

This report is remarkable evidence of the development that ample finances can bring about in library extension as in other fields. For an institution four years old the statistics given in this report are amazing, and when the great Carnegie educational "plant" has reached the development that the additional millions guaranteed by its founder will give, it will be hard to foresee limits to its influence. During the year covered by the report the increase recorded is striking. In the home use of books there was an increase of 169,659, or 65.44% over the previous year; in the reference department the increase in readers was 3963, and in books used 23,276; and in the reading rooms the attendance showed an increase of 228,093, or 118%.

During the year 37,731 v. were classified and cataloged by the catalog department. "When it is remembered that this includes making three complete dictionary card catalogs for the central library, with annotations for many of the titles, and a similar catalog for its own collection at each branch, the magnitude of the work may be understood. These unprecedented results are due first to the efficiency of the staff in this department, including only nine people; and second to the linotype method of printing the cards."

The selection of books for purchase has been carried on by a system which has been in operation for about a year. "12 members of the staff read and index the book reviews in 38 periodicals, which are selected to cover the new books in all classes. An index card is filled out for each review, giving besides the author and title of the book reviewed the date, publisher, and price, a reference to the date and page of the periodical in which the review was found, and a brief note. These cards serve as a guide in selecting books, and the file is afterwards found most useful to the annotators and to the order and reference departments. The work of indexing takes only a small amount of time, and gives the indexers a fair knowledge of the current literature; so the new plan serves several purposes besides the one for which it was primarily intended."

The work with the children has been developed through the children's rooms of the central library and three branches. The services of trained kindergartners have been drawn upon for assistance in this work with excellent results, four kindergartners being employed in the children's rooms, while a fifth has charge of the home libraries. A "story hour" once or twice a week has proved most successful. The use of library books in schools and at the summer playgrounds are phases of the work with children, as is the home library system; but for the interesting record of these activities readers must be referred to the report, which, indeed, is well worth careful reading.

Quincy (Ill.) F. P. L. (12th rpt.—year end-

ing May 31, 1900.) Added 990; total 25,550. Issued, home use 64,567; ref. use 4375. Of the total circulation the percentage of adult fiction was 47.64, of juv. fiction 21.40. New cards issued 1042; total cardholders 8230. Visitors to reading-room 61,744. Receipts \$8040.72; expenses \$5132.61.

There has been a gain both in home circulation and in reference use, especially from the side of the schools. The travelling school libraries started last year have proved their "right to a permanent place in the work of the library." Two exhibitions—the Copley prints and the Scribner Revolutionary pictures—were held during the year.

Riverside (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 682; total 11,021. Issued, home use 59,539 (fict. 83 1/2%). New registration 405; total cards in use 3133. Receipts \$3756.89; expenses \$2556.55.

"duplicate collection" of popular fiction has been established, at a charge of 10 cents per volume. The increase of the library tax rate from five to ten mills has been an aid in book purchasing and other directions. Miss Mansfield, acting librarian, recommends the classification of the fiction department, the adoption of free access, and the separation of children's books from the general collection.

Rome, N. Y. Jervis L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 640; total 10,593. Issued, home use 45,477 (fict. 77%). New registration 972; total (since Oct. 1, 1898) 2952. Receipts \$5511.36; expenses \$4769.60.

Sacramento (Cal.) City F. L. The 21st report of the library for the year ending July 31, 1900, printed in the local press, gives the following facts: Added 1641; total 28,721. Issued, home use 82,865 (fict. 51%; juv. fict. 20%). New borrowers' cards issued 2284; total cards in force 4774. There were 41,983 visitors to the reading-rooms, where 305 periodicals are on file.

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. (10th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1900.) Added 1124; total 18,382. Issued, home use 109,939 (fict. 79.30%). New cardholders 327; total cardholders 4611.

"In the number of volumes issued from the circulating department for use in the library, an increase of 31.1% is noted"; in the home issue there was a gain of 5739 v. over the preceding year. Work with the schools has been developed, though more books for this purpose are needed. The results of the graded list of books for school children, prepared by the library with the co-operation of the school board, were highly pleasing in increasing the number of library users and the school use of books in history, literature, travel, etc. The revision of the card catalog is nearing completion, and the books in the reference-room have been cataloged and shelf-listed.

The special "duplicate collection" of popular fiction, for which a charge of 10 cents is made, has proved "very successful, and will be extended as occasion warrants." There is steady growth in the use of the delivery stations and

demand for more; 22% of the circulation was through these agencies.

The report includes an historical sketch of the library, with a list of its publications, and the text of the report of the building committee upon the new building. The frontispiece is a good view of the proposed library building, which it is hoped may be completed within the year. When this is at the service of the library there will be ample opportunity for the advancement and extension of work, so well inaugurated under the present difficulties of an overcrowded and inadequate building. The site secured for the new building, at the corner of 10th and Felix streets, is regarded as most satisfactory, being a central one, accessible by street cars from any part of the city.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The summary of the librarian's annual report, presented at the directors' meeting on July 13, gives the following facts: Added 5441. Issued, home use 707,823, a gain of nearly 10,000. Of this, 236,419 volumes were drawn by children, and 266,105 were sent from the delivery stations and schools. The issue of books for use within the rooms was 66,966, a gain of over 1200. The issue of periodicals in the reading-room was 201,886, a gain of over 6000. The total issue of books and periodicals was 976,675, a gain of nearly 17,000.

Besides the 40 delivery stations, there were 26 depositories, chiefly Sunday-schools and public schools, the balance including a city mission, self-culture hall, a social settlement and one factory.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. The library was opened to the public in its new quarters on July 23. The rooms are attractively fitted up and decorated, and give greatly improved facilities for the public and the staff.

The library finances have been badly reduced by the expenses incurred in refitting its new quarters, and an indebtedness of \$61,346.89 remains against the library building. It is likely that an appeal will be made to the city council to aid in discharging the obligations. For current expenses also the library is much crippled and book purchases have been practically suspended.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. (39th rpt.—year ending May 1, 1900.) Added 8118; total 115,091. Issued, home use, 164,091, of which 7000 were from the branches (fixt. and juv. 75%); total attendance estimated at 224,000.

A well-arranged, well-printed and interesting report, with numerous illustrations. The library's stock of fiction has been considerably reduced within the year. About 1800 titles were chosen by Miss Medlicott, and the list thus selected was published in the *Library Bulletin* for April and May, 1899. "The cards for fiction other than the titles included in this list were withdrawn from the two card catalogs. The printed list includes the novels which the library will endeavor to keep in stock. One or two copies of a new novel will often be added experimentally, but will not be admitted to the

permanent list until well tried by time." A similar plan has been followed for juvenile fiction. "Most of the fiction now added to the library is read and passed upon by one or more persons before purchase. An appraisal blank is filled out by each person who reads any novel which is under consideration, and filed for reference. This plan has been of great help in keeping out of the library books which are of slender merit, but are widely advertised, and are, perhaps, for a few weeks, highly praised." A "duplicate collection" of popular novels has been formed, from which copies are lent at a charge of two cents per day. Mr. Dana touches upon the use of books by children, free access, and the actual use of the library by the people. On the latter point a careful comparative analysis indicates the general rule that "more women than men use the library; more boys than girls; more adults than children; more females than males."

Trenton (N. J.) P. L. It has been decided to erect the building for the new Trenton Public Library, established by public vote early this year, upon the site of the old Trenton Academy. The common council has authorized the appropriation of \$80,000 for the library building.

Trinity College L., Hartford, Ct. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1900.) Added 897 v., 335 pm.; total 40,736 v., 26,335 pm. There have been 1844 students and 744 books were withdrawn for home study. There is no record of reference use.

Attention is called to the present crowded condition of the library, and the provision of library space in the museum quarters is pointed out as the only solution of the difficulties. The method of carrying out this suggestion is outlined in recommendations for the reorganization of the museum. The report is a most interesting and well-expressed presentation of conditions and needs.

Washington, D. C. Library of Congress. A branch printing office has been established in the library building with a force of about 20 bookbinders and 8 or 10 compositors. Much of the work of the office consists in rebinding or in binding the paper-covered publications owned by the library. Heretofore the binding for the library has been done in the bindery at the Union building, on G street near 7th, but before Mr. Putnam's departure for Europe in June, he applied to the Public Printer for a branch office, which the latter had power to open under a general authorization of the printing law.

West Chester (Pa.) L. Assoc. In June the board of managers of the library association decided to accept the offer of \$1000 from the borough council for library maintenance. This has resulted in the re-opening of the library free to the public, the free system having been discontinued in September of last year owing to lack of funds. The library report for the year ending June, 1900, showed accessions of 206 v. During the four months that it was conducted

on the free circulating basis, 11,960 v. were issued; during the remaining eight months when the subscription system was in force, and the library was open but one day each week, 3735 v. were issued. There were 3418 visitors to the reading-room.

FOREIGN.

Birmingham (Eng.) P. L. (38th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1900.) Added, ref. lib. 5100; total 147,843; issued 324,031 (average daily issue 1052); Sunday issue 21,632 (average Sunday issue 488). There are 102,637 v. in the 10 lending libraries, including the Central Library, and from them 850,747 v. were issued for home use. 13,957 new borrowers' tickets were issued during the year, and there are 30,526 tickets in force.

Greenock, Scotland. Andrew Carnegie has offered the Greenock town council the sum of £5000 for founding a public library at Greenock.

Italy. LE BIBLIOTECHE GOVERNATIVE ITALIANE NEL 1898: notizie storiche, bibliografiche e statistiche pubblicate a cura del Ministero della pubblica istruzione. Rome, Soc. Edit. Dante Alighieri, 1900. 7 + 464 p. 8°. 81.

This is a second edition, revised and corrected, of the "Notizie storiche, bibliografiche e statistiche delle biblioteche governative d' Italia," prepared for the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893. This revision has been prepared for the Paris Exposition of the present year. It includes some new material, and gives monographs on the following libraries: National libraries of Florence, Rome, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Turin, Venice; Government library of Cremona, Marucelliana library of Florence, Mediceo-Laurenziana library of Florence, Ricardiana library of Florence, Public library of Lucca, Estense library of Modena, Palatine library of Parma, Angelica library of Rome, Casanatense library of Rome, University libraries of Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Pavia, Pisa, and Sassari; Alessandrina University library of Rome, Ventimiliana library of Catania, Brancacciana library of Naples, Lancislana library of Rome, government section of the S. Cecilia musical library of Rome, Vallicelliana library of Rome. There are also full statistical tables.

Leeds (Eng.) P. F. L. (30th rpt.—year ending March 25, 1900.) There are now 203,481 v. on the shelves of the libraries, as against 194,177 v. last year, the number in the reference library being 60,004, and in the central and branch libraries 143,477. For home reading 322,417 v. were issued from the central library, and 395,307 v. from the 22 branches. There were 116,448 v. consulted in the reference library. The total issue of books in all departments was 844,172, against 943,406 for the year preceding. There are 24,607 cardholders. About 5500 v. of books for young people were purchased and distributed among the central and branch libraries, to be exchanged at intervals.

The printing of the reference library catalog

was continued, and especial care was given to the development of the reference library. Three new branch buildings have been arranged for.

Toronto (Ontario, Can.) P. L. On Sept. 14 the library board decided to take legal proceedings against the city council to secure \$2058, the amount cut off by the board of control from the library board's estimate for 1900. The estimates submitted were for the expenditure of \$31,333. The city controllers, however, only granted the sum of \$29,375. The library board, in compiling its estimates, asked for the full amount allowed it by act of Parliament, namely, for \$31,333; the sum equal to a quarter mill of the city's assessment. When the estimates were submitted the civic authorities asked that a reduction of about \$2000 be made. This the library board claimed could not be done without seriously injuring the standard of the library, or closing up one or more of its branches. The board then asked for the opinion of the city solicitor as to its claims for the "quarter mill rate," but an opinion on the matter was refused. It is said that the city has for several years past made determined efforts to cut down the library grant. The action of the council last year in reducing the estimates resulted in the closing of the branch libraries, incurring annoyance and inconvenience.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can. Legislative L. In the report of the library, presented to the legislature in April, it was stated that the accessions for the year had been 408; total 13,435. It is stated that the department of archives has suffered somewhat from neglect. "No effort has been made, for lack of financial support, to either add to the archives section or restore the museum destroyed by fire a few years ago. True, such effort at restoration would be futile, unless the proposed new building is erected. There are, however, some interesting documents pertaining to the early history of the country preserved in the archives section. Valuable manuscripts and printed documents of the Hudson's Bay régime and some of those of the government of Assiniboia, are available for reference, together with the old newspapers published prior to the entry of the province into confederation. The imperial section is replete with volumes dealing with the political history of Great Britain from the Norman conquest down to the present day. The documents of the old parliament of Canada, from the time of the conquest down to confederation, are being collected as well as those of the several provinces, which, when complete, will prove an invaluable collection."

A year or so ago preliminary steps were taken toward the erection of a new fireproof building for the library and museum. No legislative action was secured, but it hoped this year to obtain favorable consideration. "The library at present is scattered all over the building, occupying rooms that are really in demand for other congested departments. The premises are exceedingly inconvenient for the purposes of both the house and library, and

with poor facilities for carrying on the work. Shelving accommodation is also exhausted, and the preparation of a full and complete catalog has been deferred from year to year, pending the erection of a new and more suitable premises."

York (Eng.) P. L. (7th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1900,) Added, lending dept. 631; total 14,978; issued 125,224 (fict. 87,476; juv. 15,723). Added, ref. dept. 208; total 5474; issued 3923. Visits to reading-rooms 368,529. New borrowers 1010; total cards in use 4392.

There has been a decrease in home use and an increase in reference use. The library is now lighted by electricity.

Gifts and Bequests.

Bolton, Mass. By the will of the late Louisa Parker, of Bolton, a dwelling house and half an acre of land in Bolton is bequeathed to that town, provided within a year from the allowance of the will the town shall establish a free public library, to be known as the Parker Library.

Branford, Ct. Blackstone Memorial L. By the will of the late Timothy B. Blackstone, of Chicago, who died on May 25, the library is to receive a bequest of \$100,000. Mr. Blackstone was the founder of the Blackstone Library, which he had also liberally endowed.

Central Falls, R. I. By the will of the late Stephen Ludlow Adams the sum of \$35,000 is left as a special trust for the establishment of a public library building for Central Falls, R. I., the building to be known as the Adams Library. \$25,000 is to be spent on the building and the income of \$10,000 to be devoted to maintenance.

Columbia Univ. L. The New York Southern Society has presented its "Garden library" to Columbia University. The collection comprises 2279 bound volumes and 145 pamphlets, all either by Southern authors or having a direct bearing upon Southern history.

Dubuque, Ia. On July 21 it was announced that a gift of \$50,000 for a public library building had been offered to the directors of the Young Men's Library Association on condition that that library be made the nucleus of a free public library, and that the city furnish a site and maintain the institution. Later it was made public that the anonymous giver was Andrew Carnegie. The matter will be submitted to vote at the regular autumn election.

Pittsfield, N. H. It is announced that Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester, N. H., will erect a public library building, to be presented to Pittsfield when completed. Mr. Carpenter has already purchased a site for the building.

Torrington (Ct.) L. Assoc. By the will of the late Elisha Turner the library association receives a bequest of \$100,000.

Waco (Tex.) P. L. The library association

received on July 27 a check for \$1000 from Andrew Carnegie as a contribution toward the public library.

Woburn, Mass. The will of the late Jonathan Thompson, of Woburn, contains a residuary clause, which provides that the residue of the testator's estate, which is a valuable one, shall be used for the erection and maintenance of a suitable building by the city of Woburn, to be used and occupied as a library, with reading and lecture rooms, to be known as the "Eunice Thompson Memorial Library." The will makes no stipulation as to the furnishing of the building with books or other fittings, nor is there a provision for salary of librarian, janitor, or others who may there be employed. The will also places the management of the library in charge of a board of three trustees, to be chosen by the city, although it is likely that legislative action would be required in order to authorize the city council to select the trustees.

The bequest places the city somewhat in a dilemma, as the Woburn Public Library, in its beautiful Richardson building, long conducted by the librarian, W. R. Cutter, is widely known as one of the best equipped and well managed of the smaller Massachusetts libraries, and there is neither reason nor desire for the establishment of another city library.

Yale Univ. L. It is announced that the collection of Arabic manuscripts made by Count Landberg has been presented to the University library by Morris K. Jesup, of New York. The collection contains about 800 manuscripts, many of which are very rare, covering the whole range of Arabic history and literature and dating back to the 12th and 13th centuries. The collection was bought for about \$20,000, through Harrassowitz, of Leipzig.

Librarians.

BALL, Miss Lucy, for nearly 10 years librarian of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, has resigned that position, owing to continued ill-health. Miss Ball is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1891. Her connection with the Grand Rapids Public Library began in July, 1886, when she became assistant librarian; it was broken only by her attendance at the Library School, and after graduation she returned to the library as first assistant, succeeding Henry J. Carr as librarian in January, 1891. Miss Ball's services to the library were devoted and effective, and she maintained it at an even standard of practical usefulness to the community. Her successor has not been appointed.

FALKNER, Roland P., associate professor of statistics at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed chief of the Division of Documents in the Library of Congress, at a salary of \$3000. Dr. Falkner was born April 14, 1866, at Bridgeport, Ct., where his father, Rev. J. B. Falkner, was rector of Christ Episcopal Church, which he left in 1869 to accept a call to Philadelphia. Mr. Falkner was educated

ed in the public schools of Philadelphia and after graduating from the High School entered the University of Pennsylvania in the then newly created Wharton School of Finance and Economy. In 1885 he was graduated with the degree of Ph.B., and immediately went to Germany, where he studied political economy, history, and philosophy at the University of Berlin and Halle, securing late in 1887 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the latter institution. He thereupon went to Paris, where he spent three months in further study of political economy at the College de France. Having been appointed instructor of accounting and statistics at the University of Pennsylvania, he returned to Germany and spent the summer semester of 1888 at the University of Leipzig, in the study of the German commercial law, returning to assume the duties of his instructorship. In the spring of 1891 Dr. Falkner was appointed associate professor of statistics at the University of Pennsylvania, a connection which was broken temporarily by his appointment as statistician to the sub-committee of the Committee of Finance of the U. S. Senate in 1891 and as secretary of the American Delegation to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels in 1892. Dr. Falkner has been active in the work of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, The American Statistical Association, and is a member of the International Statistical Institute. Of the first-named association he was the first secretary, and later vice-president, and he has been connected with the editorship of its "Annals" from their beginning in 1890. He has published many essays on statistics and economics.

FLETCHER, Robert, for about two years a member of the staff of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library, at Bradford, Pa. Mr. Fletcher is a son of W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College.

FRIEDENWALD, Dr. Herbert, chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, has resigned that position, his resignation taking effect Aug. 31.

HOLMES, Miss Marjorie L., Drexel Institute Library School, class of '99, died suddenly Aug. 14 of typhoid fever in Bermuda, where she had gone for her vacation. Miss Holmes had for the past year been an assistant in the Drexel Institute Library.

INGLIS, Rev. William, assistant librarian in the Ontario Legislative Library, Toronto, Canada, died at his home in that city on Sept. 14. Mr. Ingilis had been connected with the library since 1887. He was born in Edinburgh in 1821.

KEOGH-VAN VLIET. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian of Yale University, formerly librarian of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and Miss Jessie Van Vliet, librarian of Armour Institute, Chicago, were married on Aug. 6, at Oak Park, Ill.

LARNED, J. N., has again entered the field of authorship with "A history of England for the use of schools and academies," recently issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The powers of skilful condensation shown were to be expected from the editor of "History for ready reference"; and the index, notes, and bibliographical features give the book special practical usefulness.

MARVIN, Miss Mabel, graduate of the Armour Library School, class of 1895-6, has been appointed head cataloger at the University of Wisconsin Library.

POND, Miss Nancy May, B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, class of 1896, has been appointed librarian of the Peck Library of the Norwich Free Academy, and curator of the Slater Art Museum, Norwich, Ct., succeeding H. W. Kent, resigned.

SMITH, Miss Elizabeth, librarian of the De Pere (Wis.) Public Library, has resigned that position and has been succeeded by Miss Helen Mathews, assistant librarian. Miss Smith, as a member of the library board, will maintain her interest in the library.

WINDSOR, Phineas L., a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '99, has been appointed clerk in charge of the Index and Catalogue Division of the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, at a salary of \$1600. Mr. Windsor was educated at Northwestern University (Illinois), '91-'95 (Ph.B. '95), and the Albany Law School, '99-'00. He was a student assistant in the Northwestern University Library, '93-'95, and has been an assistant in the New York State Library, '99-date.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON P. L. Branch finding list: books added to the branches, from June 1, 1897, to August 1, 1900. no. 3, September, 1900. Boston, 1900. 36 p. O.

Inclusive of and supplemental to the finding lists of 1898 and 1899. Books listed are to be found in all branches unless the contrary is stated, and one book bears the same call number in every branch. The collection seems well rounded and well suited to its purpose; it is especially representative of more recent books.

CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. (Auteurs.) Tome 2: Alcaforada - Andoyer. Paris, Imp. Nationale, 1900. 6+624 p. 8°.

The CATALOGUE OF INDIAN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, by Frank Campbell, formerly of the Museum staff, is now ready. It will be supplied by G. E. Stechert, of New York, as sole agent for America. The price is \$10.50.

The LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, has issued revised editions of its Bulletins nos. 1 and 2. These cover "The copyright law of the United States" and "Directions for the registration of copyrights," respectively, the former being brought up to July 1900, the latter to May. The Office has also issued parts 1, 2, and 3 of bulletin no. 4, including the text of the convention of 1887 creating the International Copyright Union, instructions for registration of copyright in the British dominions, and rules for copyright registration in Canada.

NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) F. P. L. List of books for younger readers; prepared by the library staff of the New Bedford Free Public Library, with suggestions by the child-study committee of the New Bedford Education Society, and with the library numbers, names of publishers, and prices. New Bedford, 1900. 96 p. O.

Apparently the list of "books for younger readers" published by the library in 1898 has been the basis for the present extended list. It is intended "to furnish to parents and teachers a selection of books, covering a wide range of subjects and written in a great variety of styles, which are especially to be recommended as suitable for the use of children." The first part of this expressed purpose has been accomplished more successfully than the latter. The list is fairly good, but a little more care and discrimination would have made it better. In the selection of books quality has been too much sacrificed to quantity. There is almost wholesale inclusion of such writers as "Pansy," Mrs. Lillie, Mrs. Harris, of the "Bodley books," the Musick novels, etc., and a lack of representation of books in a less obvious and commonplace field. There are also some apparent errors in selection, such as the listing of Mrs. Dahlgren's "Washington winter," of "Agnes Surriage," Fenn's "Poverty Corner," and some other books, not "especially to be recommended as suitable" for children. The arrangement includes a fiction list, followed by the classes Amusements, Science, Botany, Zoology, Literature, Travel, History, etc.; but there is confusion between these classes and the main list. Thus, "O's" "Historical tales from Shakespeare" are found under Literature, while the Lambs' "Tales" are under Fiction; Coffin's historical books are separated in the same way, and in all the supplementary classes like overlapping prevails. Typographically, the list is clear and compact, although such errors as Francis H. Burnett, "Dirgo Pinzon," "Silas Warner," "Tales of two cities," etc., show careless proofreading.

The NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY Bulletin for September is chiefly devoted to a calendar of the letters between Andrew Jackson, William B. Lewis, and others, ranging over the years 1806-1864. The letters are a part of the collection of Ford manuscripts given to the library by J. Pierpont Morgan. They are arranged

alphabetically by writers, with an index by receivers and a chronological index appended.

The NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. publishes in the Aug.-Sept. number of its *Library News* lists of French, German, and Italian books in the library.

OTIS L., NORWICH, CT. Catalogue of fiction in the library, August 1, 1900; to which is added catalogue of books of all kinds for the young, September 1, 1900; both being arranged alphabetically by authors and titles in one list for each catalogue. Norwich, [1900.] 4+130 p. O.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE L. CLASSIFICATION. The report of Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian of Pennsylvania, for 1899, contains (p. 9-17) an outline of the scheme of classification recently devised for the library. It is said to be "based upon the Dewey system, with a number of modifications, by which it was adopted to the special needs of the state library." It contains 19 general classes, as follows: 1. General works. 2. Philology. 3. Philosophy. 4. Religion. 5. Sociology, Politics, Economy. 6. Pedagogy. 7. Science. 8. Useful arts. 9. Medicine. 10. Agriculture and domestic economy. 11. Military and naval science. 12. Fine arts. 13. Literature. 14. Antiquaria and incunabula (with full state, country, and some city divisions). 15. Travel and description. 16. Biography. 17. History. 18. Law. 19. Government publications. There are full subdivisions under each class.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) F. P. L. Second supplement to classified list of the circulation department: additions from April 1, 1898, to June 1, 1900. 28 p. O.

A consolidation into one finding list of volumes 2 and 3 of the library *Bulletin*. The lists appeared originally in the local papers, which furnished the type to the library; from these newspaper lists the *Bulletin* record was prepared, and the material was then again consolidated into the present list. The method gives at almost nominal cost a printed record of the library's contents which is practically useful, even though the small type, close "solid" page, and lemon-colored paper make a trying combination for the user.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September devotes its special reading list to China, giving a good selection of books and periodical literature on the subject.

The SOMERVILLE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains a special reading list on China.

The WESTFIELD (Mass.) ATHENAEUM L. *Bulletin* for October has a three-page classed reading list on Russia, prepared for the local Philomathean Club.

WISCONSIN, Department of Education. List of books for high school libraries of the state of

Wisconsin; issued by the state superintendent, L. D. Harvey. Madison, 1900. 152 p. O.

A good classed annotated list, prepared by Miss M. E. Schreiber. Author and title indexes are appended, and publisher, price, and full imprint data are given in the main, classed list. The list should be useful to librarians in selecting school collections.

CHANGED TITLES.

In 1860 Lippincott published "The rivals," by Jeremiah Clemens. I have now before me the same book with the title "An American colonel . . . by Hon. Jere. Clemens. Akron, Ohio, Wolfe Publishing Co." Mr. Clemens died in 1865. This book contains the dedication of the original work, and all of the preface except the last eight lines. It contains a second preface, which is not in the original, and it is dated Akron, Ohio, 1900. Neither in this preface nor anywhere else is there any intimation that this is not the first appearance of the work. From this preface the inference is quite clearly made that this is a new book. The man who passes a counterfeit note is put behind the bars. What shall be done with him who makes a counterfeit book?

JOHN EDMANDS.

Bibliography.

ALLEN, Grant. Clodd, E.: Grant Allen: a memoir, with a bibliography. London, Grant Richards, 1900. 224 p. 8°. 6s.

Contains a bibliography of Allen's writings. The Academy says: "The bibliography is a complete misnomer. The writings are given in chronological order, which would be all very well for an author who kept to a definite pathway, and to whom dates were of consequence in order to establish his claims to originality. But Grant Allen did not keep to a definite pathway, but was philosopher, naturalist, physicist, historian, poet, novelist, essayist, and critic. The efforts of a many-sided man like him ought not to have been given indiscriminately according to dates, but should have been tabulated according to subject matter. The bibliography is limited to writings published in book form."

ARABIA. Chauvin, Victor. Bibliographie des ouvrages arabes ou relatifs aux Arabes, publiés dans l'Europe chrétienne de 1810 à 1885. IV: Les Mille et une nuits. (Première partie.) Liège, H. Vaillant-Carmanne, 1900. 228 p. 8°. 7 fr.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE LA COMPAGNIE DE JÉSUS. Nouvelle édition par Carlos Sommervogel, S.J., publiée par la province de Belgique. Bibliographie, tome IX: Supplément, Casalichio—Zweig, anonymes, pseudonymes, index géographique des auteurs et des domiciles. Paris, Alphonse Picard et fils, 1900. 1816 col. 4°. 40 fr.

GAS ENGINE. Parsell, Henry V. A., and Weed, Arthur J. Gas engine construction: a practical treatise describing the theory and principle of the action of gas engines of various types, etc. N. Y., Norman H. Henley & Co., 1900. 296 p. 8°.

An annotated bibliography of the principal gas-engine books and periodicals published in the English language fills eight pages.

FESTSCHRIFT ZUR GUTENBERGFEIER, herausgegeben von der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin, am 24. Juni 1900. (Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des ersten Buchdrucks, von Dr. Paul Schwenke.) Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1900. 9 + 90 p. mit 2 Tafeln Lex. 8°. 5 m.

MANUAL TRAINING. University of the State of New York. High school department, Bulletin 9, May, 1900. Manual training syllabus. Albany, 1900. p. 230-284. O. 10c. Appendix I is an excellent bibliography, covering manual training and home science, first separately and then in combination.

MARSHALL, John. How to celebrate "John Marshall day," Feb. 4, 1901; published by direction of the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Bar Association. [Chicago, Callaghan & Co., 1900.] 20 p. D.

This pamphlet contains as an appendix a six-page bibliography of writings by and about John Marshall, including periodical articles.

MILITARY LITERATURE. Cockle, Maurice J. D. A bibliography of English military books down to 1642, and of contemporary foreign works. London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1900.

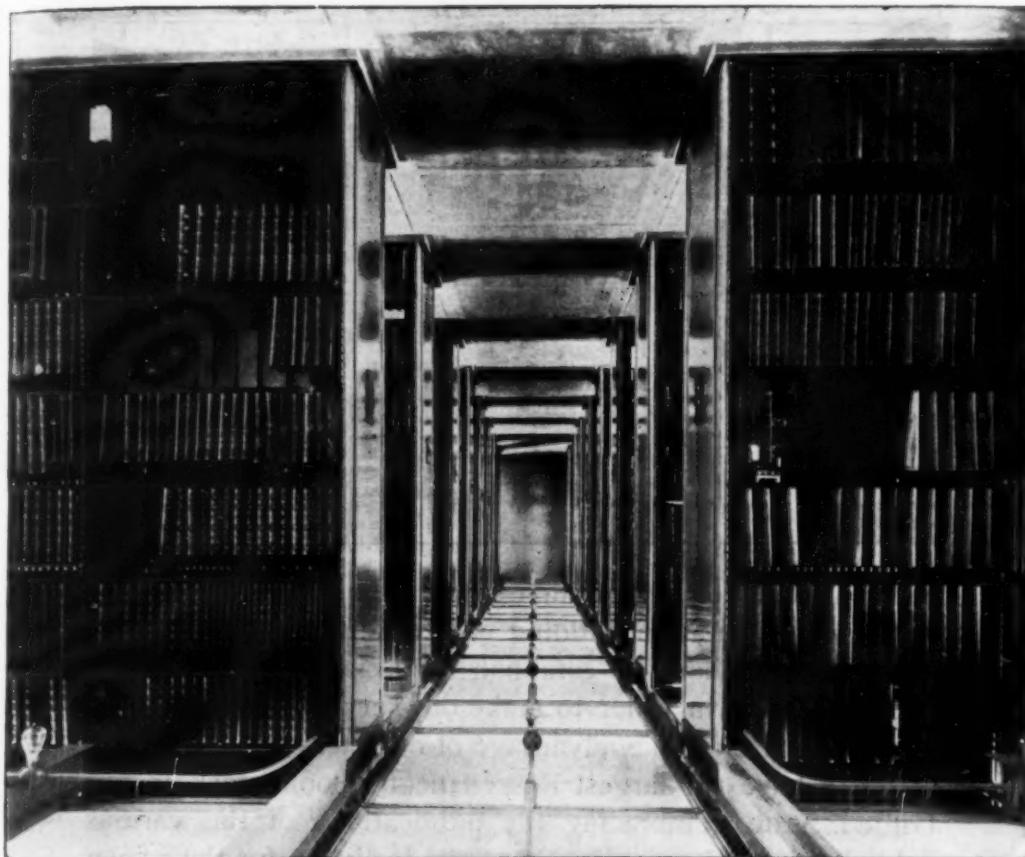
Reviewed in the *Athenaeum*, Sept. 15, 1900. "An admirable book, filling a serious gap in English bibliography." 166 of the books recorded are English and nearly 1000 are foreign.

NEWARK (N. J.) BIBLIOGRAPHY. F. P. Hill, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, announces the preparation of a bibliography of Newark, New Jersey, to be issued this winter if enough subscriptions are received to warrant publication. Full information may be obtained by applying to Mr. Hill.

SUTTON, C. W. Special collections of books in Lancashire and Cheshire; paper read before the Library Association, Manchester, Sept. 5, 1899. Aberdeen, University Press, 1900. 64 p. O.

A review of special public and private collections, with an appendix listing such collections in detail, under the name of library or owner.

STEEL STACK CONSTRUCTION.



AN AISLE VISTA IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mr. Hild, the Librarian, writes in part as follows:

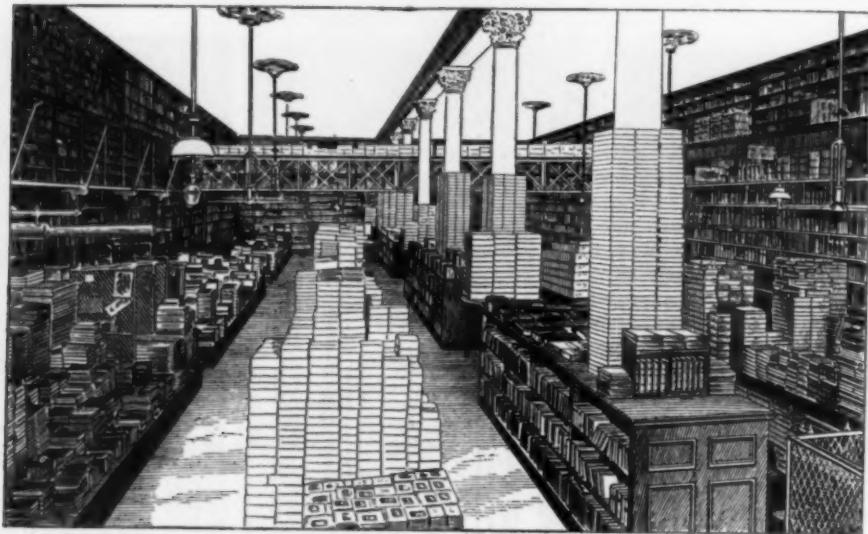
"The book stacks installed in this Library by the Fenton Company
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"Two of the stack rooms are now carrying their full capacity and
"there are no indications of defective workmanship or weakness of
"construction in the same."

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